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Vietnam Commutes Death Sentences of 2 Economic Guilty of Treason

Agence France-Press
HANOI — Vietnam on Thursday commuted the sentences of two of five prisoners sentenced to death for treason and espionage last month, including a man whom France regards as a French national, the Vietnam News Agency reported.

Mr. Van Hanh, 56, and Huynh Vinh Sanh, 63, had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment, the agency said.

The two men were among five who were sentenced to death Dec. 18 in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, on charges of treason and spying for China, with Thailand's complicity. They were also alleged to be in touch with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

France had asked Vietnam to show clemency to the five, particularly Mr. Hanh, whom Paris regards as a French national, but Vietnam insisted that he was Vietnamese like the other prisoners.

Sources earlier said that French diplomats had not been allowed to contact him.

The agency made no mention of the fate of the other three men condemned to death after Vietnam's biggest espionage trial since the Communist victory in the Vietnam War in 1975.

The three included a second man who has claimed French citizenship, Tran Van Ba, 39, but the French authorities have not said that they regard him as a French national.

Last week, the French prime minister, Laurent Fabius, sent a message to his Vietnamese counterpart Phan Van Dong, asking him to spare all five prisoners. As the former colonial power in Indochina, France is the Western nation

Tutu Asks 'Pressure' Urges Conditions On Investment In South Africa

By Allister Sparks
Washington Post Service
JOHANNESBURG — Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, the Nobel laureate, has called for a campaign of "persuasive pressure" on South Africa requiring foreign companies to attach conditions for reform to their investments for a test period of 18 months to two years.

At a news conference Wednesday, Bishop Tutu said he was not yet campaigning for the withdrawal of foreign capital from South Africa. But he said a campaign of political, diplomatic and economic pressure against South Africa was "our last chance to avert a bloodbath."

If the conditions were not met within the specified time, "the pressure must become punitive and economic sanctions should be applied," Bishop Tutu said.

The news conference was his first public appearance since returning home from a widely publicized three-month international tour.

It was the first time the Nobel laureate has adopted a specific position on the divestiture issue, which affects a large number of foreign companies operating in South Africa. His call for "persuasive pressure" stands in marked contrast to the Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Two Ethiopian Jewish boys play with a balloon in Jerusalem's Shariel Tsedek Hospital after their arrival in Israel.

Ethiopian Jews Airlifted By Thousands to Israel

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — Israel has rescued more than 10,000 Ethiopian Jews from their famine-stricken country through a secret airlift conducted over the past few years, Israeli government officials said Thursday.

It was first time since the rescue operation began that the Israeli government has publicly confirmed its existence. The officials declined, however, to give any details about how the rescue operation has been organized and what other countries are involved; any discussion of this remains under military censorship inside Israel.

For a long time the operation was kept secret, causing the Israeli government to remain silent while Jews in the United States and Canada protested its alleged inaction. There have been periodic reports, invariably denied by the Marxist government in Addis Ababa, of Ethiopian persecution of its Jews.

Moshe Gilboa, director of the Foreign Ministry's World Jewish Affairs Division and part of a five-member government panel that spoke at the Ethiopian rescue at a press briefing, acknowledged that "outside bodies" and other nations helped in the exodus of Jews from Ethiopia.

"When the time will come, it will be our honor to disclose the people and the governments who helped," Mr. Gilboa said.

Mr. Gilboa said that Israel's absorption of thousands of black Jews from Ethiopia "absolutely refutes the cruel and incorrect assumption that Zionism equals racism," a charge made by some Islamic and Third World nations.

A palpable sense of pride was demonstrated at the briefing over Israel's absorption of these black Jews from one of the most underdeveloped and impoverished regions of the world.

"It is very important to see how they look when they arrive and how they look the day after and a few hours after that," Haim Aharon, the head of the Jewish Agency's immigration department, said in a radio interview. "They are completely different people. We teach them how to eat, how to use electricity, which they have never seen, how to use hot water and how to use bed sheets."

Ten years ago Israel was home to only about 200 Ethiopian Jews. They are often called Falasha, or "strangers" in the Ethiopian language of Amharic, a term they regard as derogatory.

Government officials said the rescue operation of the Ethiopians began around 1977 under the government of former Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who took a great interest in their plight, particularly after a 1975 ruling by Israel's Sephardic chief rabbi, Ovadia Yosef, that the Ethiopian Jews were descendants of the tribe of Dan and were therefore Jews.

According to Israel's "Law of Return" any Jew who comes to Israel is eligible for immediate citizenship with full rights.

The rescue efforts picked up speed in about 1980 as civil war and famine in northern Ethiopia, where the Ethiopian Jews resided in a string of their own villages, began to take a serious toll.

Alvin Levinsky, the acting chairman of the World Zionist organization, said during Thursday's news briefing that "a little more than 10,000 Ethiopian Jews" had been brought to Israel in the past few years. He said that most of them were living in government-run absorption centers around the country, learning Hebrew, acquiring a trade and learning how to cope with a modern Western society.

Because of language problems

Norway Plans Protest To Soviet Over Missile

By Per Egil Hecge
International Herald Tribune
OSLO — Norway plans to protest to the Soviet Union after a Soviet cruise missile flew over a sliver of Norwegian territory, officials said Thursday. But Norwegian politicians seemed to be playing down the incident and said that it would not harm Norwegian-Soviet relations.

Norway's prime minister, Mr. Kaare Willoch, said that he assumed the missile overflew Norwegian territory by accident.

"Nonetheless, the episode does involve our territory, and this must be made clear to the Soviets," he said.

After keeping the matter secret for five days, the Defense Ministry announced Wednesday that the Soviet missile was picked up on Norwegian radar at about 1:30 P.M. on Dec. 28 as it approached the Norwegian-Soviet border area from the Barents Sea.

There has been no explanation for the Norwegian delay in announcing the incident.

It is thought to be the first time that a Soviet cruise missile has violated the borders of a country outside the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact. Cruise missiles, capable of carrying conventional or nuclear warheads, are in effect pilotless aircraft that can hug the earth's contours to avoid radar detection.

The missile incident became known just before Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko were due to meet in Geneva on Monday for U.S.-Soviet talks on arms control.

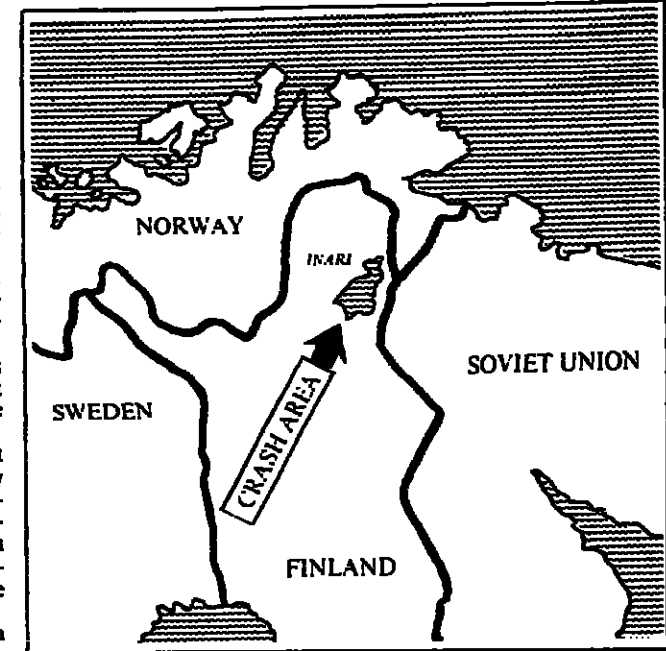
North Atlantic Treaty Organization deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe was the main factor that caused Moscow to break off previous arms control talks with Washington.

In Moscow, the Soviet Union maintained silence on the cruise missile incident. Both the Defense and Foreign Ministries declined comment on the announcement from Norway, the only NATO member bordering the Soviet Union in northern Europe.

Western diplomats said the Kremlin probably wanted to avoid poisoning the atmosphere ahead of the Geneva talks. The diplomats said the Soviet leadership was likely to be considering how, if at all, to respond to the Norwegian charge.

Officials in other countries concerned were generally low-key in their reaction to the incident. News agencies reported the following reaction:

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Shultz Ordered to Spurn Soviet Space-Arms Offer

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has instructed Secretary of State George P. Shultz, in his meetings Monday and Tuesday with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, to spurn any Soviet proposal to negotiate limits on the development of anti-missile technology, according to White House officials.

Instead, the officials said, Mr. Shultz has been told to follow a two-track approach: to seek to persuade the Russians to resume the suspended negotiations on reducing each side's medium- and long-range offensive weapons while offering only to hold discussions on future anti-missile defenses.

If talks on anti-missile systems are held, the U.S. goal will not be to seek a ban on such technology, as the Russians have urged. Instead, Mr. Shultz will seek to convince the Soviet side that research into space defenses could enhance mutual stability, particularly if combined with cuts in the size and number of offensive weapons, the officials said.

A Reagan administration official said, however, that Mr. Shultz would make it clear to Mr. Gromyko that the United States, while serious about going ahead with research into defensive technology, is interested in hearing the Soviet concerns and in discussing possible ways to limit deployment of new offensive and defensive systems.

"The president and George Shultz want an agreement," a State Department official said, "and you can be sure that Shultz will not be daring the Russians to walk out, but will be trying to find a common approach for getting talks going again."

The U.S. program on anti-missile technology is in the beginning phase of research. No new systems are likely to be ready for deployment until the 1990s at the earliest, several officials said, and therefore there is considerable time to discuss restraints.

The talks in Geneva are supposed to define the framework for more detailed negotiations on specific disarmament issues.

Last November, when it was announced that the Shultz-Gromyko meetings would be held, the two sides said that they had agreed "to enter into new negotiations with the objective of reaching mutually acceptable agreements on the whole range of questions concerning nuclear and outer space arms."

The talks, the two sides said, are "to reach a common understanding as to the subject and objectives of such negotiations."

Defining the "objectives" of the talks on outer space arms may cause the most difficulty, because of Washington's desire to keep talks on that subject as vague as possible and because of Moscow's strongly stated desire to describe them as aimed at barring the militarization of space.

Administration officials acknowledge that Mr. Shultz's instructions to stress that U.S. research on anti-missile systems was not subject to being cut off fall far short of the Soviet insistence that the talks should lay the groundwork for banning development of weapons in space.

But officials said this was the opening round and that they doubted that the Soviet Union, apparently eager to halt U.S. development of new systems, would refuse to continue talks.

The officials said it was possible that the U.S. position would not produce more than an agreement to hold another round of Shultz-Gromyko talks in a few months.

This might lead to a new wave of polemics from Moscow and disappointment among U.S. allies who have been pleased with the resumption of arms control talks.

In anticipation of what is expected to be a considerable pressure by the Russians against U.S. plans to continue the anti-missile research, the administration is planning to step up its briefings and public statements.

These will be aimed at convincing the world that the Soviet Union has quietly had a similar research and development program that is more comprehensive than any undertaken by the United States since the signing of the anti-ballistic missile treaty of 1972, which was supposed to limit defensive weapons.

An official said the United States will be willing to discuss restraints on testing a new anti-satellite weapons system if the Soviet Union agreed to the U.S. concept for a two-track approach.

Mr. Reagan discussed the U.S. position Tuesday in Palm Springs, California, with Mr. Shultz, Robert C. McFarlane, the national security adviser, and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

Appeal from Soviet Jews
A signed appeal from 73 Soviet Jews asking Mr. Shultz to "speak because our mouths are silenced" appeared as a full-page advertisement in East Coast editions of the Wall Street Journal on Wednesday, Reuters reported.

Reagan, Nakasone Plan to Seek Ways To Open Japanese Markets for U.S.

By Gerald M. Boyd
New York Times Service
LOS ANGELES — President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan, seeking to ease some trade barriers, have agreed to arrange high-level talks on finding ways to open several Japanese markets to U.S. products.

The agreement occurred Wednesday after the two leaders met to discuss trade and other issues, amid growing pressure for the administration to take tough countermeasures against Japanese trade barriers.

The new high-level effort, an administration official said afterward, will concentrate on specific sectors of the Japanese economy, including telecommunications, computers and electronics, medical supplies and forest products.

The Reagan-Nakasone talks, which lasted about three hours, took place as Secretary of State George P. Shultz prepared to hold arms control talks next Monday and Tuesday in Geneva with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union.

Taking note of the Geneva meeting in a statement as he departed for Washington later, Mr. Reagan said he had informed Mr. Nakasone of his intention "to pursue effective arms reduction agreements with the Soviets seriously and zealously, while pointing out that we believe that some hard bargaining lies ahead."

"I told Prime Minister Nakasone that if the Soviets are prepared to cooperate, then we will make progress," Mr. Reagan said.

[Mr. Nakasone later disclosed at a news conference that he had urged Mr. Reagan to meet with the Soviet president, Konstantin U. Chernenko, as soon as possible, saying there should be no illusions over the prospects of nuclear war, Reuters reported from Los Angeles.]

"I asked Mr. Reagan that all efforts be made so that he could hold talks with President Chernenko at the earliest possible time," Mr. Nakasone said.

Discussion of the trade problems had been expected to be the most important aspect of the meeting between the president and the prime minister and of the "working lunch" that followed.

Officials have projected the overall U.S. trade deficit for last year at about \$114 billion, of which about \$34 billion is a result of the trade imbalance with Japan. They have estimated that unless there are new concessions, the trade situation with Japan will remain bleak, with the deficit climbing this year to about \$40 billion.

"We both recognized," Mr. Reagan said after the sessions, "that



President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone chatting in Los Angeles after their meeting.

U.S. Aides Say Paraguayan Officials May Be Involved in Drug Trafficking

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — A recent seizure in Paraguay of chemicals used to manufacture cocaine has led U.S. officials to believe that senior members of the Paraguayan military government may be involved in drug trafficking, according to Reagan administration officials.

Despite repeated requests from the United States, the officials said in interviews over the last few days, Paraguay has refused to destroy the chemicals or to discuss the matter with the U.S. ambassador.

The U.S. officials also said they had conducted inquiries that have discovered links between drug traffickers and senior Paraguayan military officials.

An official in the Paraguayan Embassy in Washington denied the assertions, saying: "I don't think that is true. The government of Paraguay knows what to do with the chemicals. Paraguay doesn't need the United States to tell us what to do."

In September the Paraguayan customs service seized more than 49,000 gallons (185,000 liters) of ether, acetone and hydrochloric acid. The chemicals in that quantity and combination are used only to convert coca leaves to cocaine, according to U.S. drug enforcement officials.

The official at the Paraguayan Embassy said that Paraguayan customs agents never would have seized the chemicals in the first place if the government was involved in drug trafficking.

Paraguayan officials have said they are conducting an investigation of the chemical seizure.

U.S. drug enforcement officials said that with 49,000 gallons, drug traffickers could make more than eight tons of cocaine. That is about 10 percent of the amount that enters the United States in a year.

Most of the cocaine manufactured in South America is destined for the U.S. market. In October the U.S. Embassy delivered an official note to Paraguay's foreign minister, Carlos A. Saldivar, asking Paraguay to destroy the chemicals.

"The amounts involved," the note said, "far exceed Paraguayan industrial and medical applications."

The note added that "because of

the importance that the United States government attaches to the destruction of these chemicals, the embassy has been instructed to offer its assistance," including help "to defray the costs involved."

Paraguay responded, a senior U.S. official said, by saying that any order to destroy the chemicals "could only be made at the highest levels," in other words by President Alfredo Stroessner.

Over the last three months, the U.S. ambassador to Paraguay, Arthur H. Davis Jr., has repeatedly asked to meet with Mr. Stroessner on the problem, the officials said.

In December the foreign minister refused to schedule a meeting between the ambassador and Mr. Stroessner. That is the first time in memory that the Paraguayan president had declined a request to meet with the U.S. ambassador, State Department officials said.

A subsequent inquiry by U.S. investigators has disclosed connections between suspected drug traffickers and senior Paraguayan military officials, U.S. officials said. They said the president was not among the officers.

Brazil's federal police, investigating a chemical seizure in that country last summer, said they learned that two known drug traffickers were accompanied by a Paraguayan general when they visited agavean European countries to buy large quantities of ether last summer, U.S. officials said.

As a result of those associations and the government's refusal to destroy the chemicals or discuss the problem, a Reagan administration official in Washington said that "our concern is that high levels of the government of Paraguay may be directly or indirectly involved in the narcotics traffic."

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Detail from a work of Piero della Francesca, the 15th century Italian master. A three-day Tuscan trip "to see Piero whole," on Page 8.

India to Provide Legal Aid to Victims Of Gas to Block Foreign 'Exploitation'

NEW DELHI — India will provide free legal aid to victims and survivors of the Bhopal gas disaster to protect them from being "exploited" by foreign lawyers, the Press Trust of India reported Thursday.

It said the minister of state for law, H.R. Bhardwaj, told High Court lawyers that the federal government had decided to set up a special legal aid committee to take Bhopal compensation claims against the U.S.-based Union Carbide Corp. through the courts at government expense.

He did not specify whether the committee would deal with the cases to be submitted to American courts. Union Carbide is based in Danbury, Connecticut.

According to the agency, Mr. Bhardwaj told the Indian High Court lawyers that foreign, particularly American, lawyers were actively seeking powers of attorney from victims of the accident.

"We do not want the tragedy to be exploited by foreign lawyers," Mr. Bhardwaj said.

Meanwhile, in Beaumont, Texas, a group of lawyers filed a \$50-billion suit Wednesday against Union Carbide on behalf of the victims of the Bhopal disaster.

More than 2,000 Bhopal resi-



John P. McCauley

dents were killed and nearly 200,000 were injured or claim lasting ill-effects from the accidental release of methyl isocyanate gas from the Union Carbide-owned chemical factory in Bhopal in the early hours of Dec. 3.

A Chicago lawyer, John P. McCauley, ended a two-week review of the Bhopal situation Tuesday and predicted that Union Carbide and its subcontractors might ultimately have to pay \$1 billion, which would be the highest damage award in U.S. legal history.

In Houston, Benton Mussel-

white, part of a legal team representing victims in the accident, said the suit was based on a provision in Texas law that could give the state jurisdiction in the case.

The provision, Article 4678, grants citizens of foreign countries that have equal treaty rights with the United States the right to sue for damages in Texas courts, he said.

Mr. Musselwhite said laws in most other states do not spell out the legal rights of foreign citizens.

Although other American lawyers have filed damage lawsuits in various U.S. courts on behalf of Bhopal victims, Mr. Musselwhite said he expected the judges to rule that the case should be heard in the Indian courts.

"In all candor, the central controversy is that Union Carbide wants the case handled in India, where personal injury recoveries are virtually nonexistent, and the plaintiffs want the case handled in the United States, where they can recover just damages," Mr. Musselwhite said Wednesday.

The suit alleges more than 30 counts of negligence, including claims that the company knew the equipment intended to prevent the release of the deadly gas was inferior and inadequate by U.S. standards.

Pole Testifies He Didn't Want To Kill Priest

TORUN, Poland — A Polish security police lieutenant testified Thursday he never intended to kill the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko and said he turned his back when his superior officer beat the pro-Solidarity priest in a Torun parking lot.

Lieutenant Waldemar Chmielewski took the witness stand for a second day in the trial in which he and three other security officers are charged in the October abduction and slaying of Father Popieluszko. He described the night of the priest's kidnapping as a "long nightmare."

"It seemed to me we were overstepping the limits of our mission," said the 29-year-old officer, who stuttered nervously throughout his testimony. At one point he required medical attention after he grew faint.

Lieutenant Chmielewski said he grew outraged at the repeated beatings of Father Popieluszko by Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski when the priest tried to escape in the parking lot of a Torun hotel, and that he turned away to change the license plates on the kidnappers' car.



A wooden cross near a highway in Gorsk, Poland, marks the site of Father Jerzy Popieluszko's kidnapping.

Jackson Asks Pope to Visit South Africa

By E.J. Dionne
New York Times Service

ROME — The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson urged Pope John Paul II on Thursday to visit South Africa and speak out against apartheid.

He declared that the pontiff could "have a profound impact in mobilizing the moral forces of the world."

Mr. Jackson, a Baptist minister and former U.S. presidential candidate, spoke at a news conference after a half-hour audience with the pope. He praised the pontiff repeatedly for his work on human rights.

Mr. Jackson said he had asked the pope to focus the world's attention on the problems of blacks in South Africa, much as he had mobilized world opinion on behalf of the banned Solidarity trade union movement in Poland.

"We appealed to him to consider taking the same type of action relative to Poland," Mr. Jackson said, "and when it is feasible for him to do so, to visit South Africa because his presence there would serve to inspire people and to bring about a more just society."

"There are tremendous parallels between Poland and South Africa," Mr. Jackson said. He noted that both the Solidarity trade union movement and black unions in South Africa had been "broken" by the governments in power.

Dissident leaders had been imprisoned in both countries, he added, and the churches in both places were "under pressure."

"The pope's position on apartheid and his consideration of going" to South Africa, Mr. Jackson said, "would have a profound impact in mobilizing the moral forces of the world to measure human rights by one yardstick."

He said a papal statement would encourage countries to re-examine their "kinship" with South Africa. He listed the United States, Israel, Japan and West Germany as countries that should alter their relationships with South Africa.

Mr. Jackson's visit here was part of a hastily arranged trip that also will take him to London and may lead to a visit to the Middle East.

Mr. Jackson, who secured the release of a U.S. airman from Syria last year, said he is trying to win the freedom of three Americans who have been kidnapped in Lebanon and are believed to be in the hands of Islamic extremists.

But Mr. Jackson played down the possibility of a Middle East journey.

"If we determine specifically who it is that we can communicate with to make our moral appeal, we will do so directly," he said. But he added that a trip to Lebanon or Syria was "not yet feasible."

Mr. Jackson's visit with John Paul was arranged quickly, with the pope apparently agreeing to see Mr. Jackson on very short notice.

Mr. Jackson thanked the pope for granting the audience "in a very quick turnaround."

Mr. Jackson, who had received a visa to go to South Africa from Jan. 4 to Jan. 12, said he was waiting instead for permission to go to South Africa in February to attend the installation of Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, the winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize, as Anglican bishop of Johannesburg.



Jesse L. Jackson with Pope John Paul II.

Tutu Says Foreign Investors Should Pressure South Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

engagement," which is based upon close cooperation with South African government.

As a South African it is illegal for Bishop Tutu to advocate economic sanctions against his country. In the past, he has been deliberately vague on divestiture.

Even the call which Bishop Tutu made Wednesday, with its implicit threat of sanctions, could mean that he is running a risk of prosecution. He apparently has judged that his increased international status since being awarded the Nobel Peace Prize has afforded him a degree of protection.

In calling for conditional investment, Bishop Tutu has opted for a middle course between divestiture and appealing to U.S. companies operating in South Africa to adhere to a code of conduct called the Sullivan Principles.

About 120 of the 350 American companies operating in South Africa subscribe to this code, but Bishop Tutu considers it inadequate.

The code was devised by the Reverend Leon L. Sullivan of Philadelphia. It requires companies to do such things as improve working conditions for black employees and ensure that they are paid the same wages as whites.

Last month, a meeting of subscribing companies agreed to lobby for social changes as well.

Under his "persuasive pressure" campaign, Bishop Tutu said that investing companies should demand that specific reforms be made within a certain time.

The reforms to the apartheid system of segregation should include: abolition of the migrant labor system and the housing of black workers with their families; ending the

Norway Plans to Protest to Soviet Over Air Space Violation by Missile

(Continued from Page 1)

action from the major centers involved.

● In Washington, the Pentagon, noting it had no reason to doubt the Norwegian report, said it did not consider the incident a provocation by the Soviet Union. A Pentagon spokesman said it appeared that the Soviet missile had malfunctioned.

● In Helsinki, diplomats from NATO countries said the missile incident had deeply embarrassed the Finnish government. Neutral Finland is bound by a 1948 treaty to repel any attack against the Soviet Union launched through Finnish territory.

The Finnish authorities have so far said only that Finland's airspace was violated. They have said nothing about the origin of the object.

But in his New Year message, President Mauno Koivisto strongly advocated a prohibition against cruise missiles flying across the territories of the five Nordic countries. In Oslo, officials assumed that his statement had some connection with the cruise episode although the matter had not been made public at the time.

● In Brussels, where NATO has its headquarters, officials voiced concern.

"We view any Soviet violation of allied national airspace as a matter of serious concern," a NATO spokesman said. "We understand that a Norwegian reaction in the form of a protest to the Soviet Union over this violation of its airspace is expected shortly. NATO is being kept fully informed by the national authorities concerned."

Officials said the NATO reaction reflected a desire not to chill the climate before the talks in Geneva.

NATO experts in Brussels added that the Soviet Navy tests cruise missiles regularly in the Barents Sea, north of Norway, to familiarize submarine crews with the weapons.

"The Soviets regularly hold firing practice with submarine-launched cruise missiles in the Barents and Baltic seas," a NATO military official said. "There are standard testing areas in international waters, some of which are designated as impact or danger areas for shipping."

In Oslo, a Norwegian defense spokesman said the missile was flying at an altitude of approximately 4,000 meters (13,000 feet) and at a speed of 1.1 Mach, 10 percent faster than the speed of sound.

Norwegian defense experts said it was fired from a submarine and

probably went astray, either for technical reasons or because of a human error. It continued on a steady southwesterly course along the Pasvik Valley where it flew above Norwegian territory for less than one minute. It entered Finnish airspace and it is thought to have crashed in northern Finland, east of Inari Lake.

Military experts said the missile almost certainly self-destructed before impact. They said it probably



Kaare Willoch

received a radio signal to make it explode when it became clear that its initial path had been altered by technical or program error.

A Norwegian bear hunter, Herman Sotkjaervi of Pasvik, said he saw the flame and heard a loud screaming noise from the missile's engine. "It made the windows of my house shatter and the whole house shook," he said.

Military experts said the noise may have been caused by the speed of the missile as it was breaking through the sound barrier.

In the thinly populated area of Arctic Finland, Finnish border guards resumed their search for the missile on Thursday.

According to an official statement in Helsinki, four helicopters and about 20 soldiers took part. The statement also said that an unidentified flying object was registered as entering Finnish airspace from the northeast on Dec. 28, but Finnish sources refused to speculate on the nationality of the object, and, pointedly, did not use the term "missile."

A spokesman for the Finnish border guard said on Thursday night that more helicopters and men would continue the search on Friday.

Conditions are difficult as the sun does not rise above the horizon until Jan. 20.

Reagan Says Deaver, a Key Aide, to Leave

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The White House deputy chief of staff, Michael K. Deaver, who is one of President Ronald Reagan's most influential advisers, will resign in the next few months, it was announced Thursday.

A member of Mr. Reagan's inner circle for nearly two decades, Mr. Deaver reportedly has been offered in excess of \$200,000 a year to head the Washington office of Burson-Marsteller, a leading public relations firm.

He had been talking about resigning for three years, saying his \$72,000 White House salary was not enough to live on in Washington.

Mr. Deaver, 46, is a public relations man who controlled Mr. Reagan's schedule and media contacts with a keen eye for what would play best on the evening news. His concern was not policy, but promotion and public relations.

He has served Mr. Reagan as the custodian of the presidential image and chief protector of the first family.

Each morning, he and other members of the senior White House staff would decide on what single, favorable message they intended to convey and arrange Mr. Reagan's schedule accordingly.

No one is closer to the president — or more protective. Mr. Deaver worked for Mr. Reagan in California, served as his chief of staff during the 1976 campaign, and returned as deputy director of the 1980 campaign and deputy director of the transition.

Mr. Reagan said Thursday he accepted the resignation with "deep regret."

"Mike has rendered 18 years of loyal and outstanding service to me and to the first lady, both in California and in Washington," the president said. "Nancy and I will sorely miss him, as will the nation. He has compiled an outstanding record during his four years of service to this administration."



Michael K. Deaver

Mr. Reagan added that "much of the success we've enjoyed in the first term is directly attributable to him. His shoes will be difficult to fill and he leaves with our best wishes and affection."

His statement said that Mr. Deaver would "return to the private sector at a date to be subsequently determined, but in the general time frame of March to May 1985."

In the White House, Mr. Deaver has been as powerful as any other top echelon staff person, including the chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, and the president's counselor, Edwin Meese 3d, who is awaiting Senate confirmation as attorney general. In addition to his close relationship with Mr. Reagan, Mr. Deaver has been a confidant of Nancy Reagan.

Along with Mr. Baker, Mr. Deaver has been considered a moderate force in the White House.

He has received a \$9,000 advance for writing a diet book, and has been promised another \$9,000 after delivering a manuscript. Although questions were raised about the propriety of the project, the White House determined that there was nothing improper.

Mr. Deaver is the second close friend of Mr. Reagan to announce his resignation this week.

Interior Secretary William P. Clark, onetime national security adviser to the president, announced earlier that he was leaving soon to return to his California ranch.

(AP, UPI)

WORLD BRIEFS

Bonn Delays Flick Corruption Trial

BONN (Reuters) — The trial of three key figures in a West German political bribery case known as the Flick affair has been postponed because of a legal technicality, a court spokesman said Thursday.

Two former economics ministers, Otto Lambsdorff and Hans Friderichs, and the former general manager of the Flick industrial empire, Eberhard von Brauchitsch, were to go on trial in Bonn on Jan. 10 to answer corruption charges. Mr. Lambsdorff and Mr. von Brauchitsch also are accused of tax evasion. They have been charged in connection with a large tax break granted by the government to Flick in the 1970s.

The spokesman said that the tax evasion charge against Mr. von Brauchitsch had been made only on Dec. 28 and the law requires that the accused be given at least two months' notice before standing trial. He said that, since the prosecution wanted to link the corruption and tax evasion charges, the scheduled trial of the three men could not begin next week. No new date has been set.

Vietnamese Repulse Khmer Rebels

BANGKOK (AP) — Vietnamese troops holding the Cambodian resistance camp of Rithisen repulsed a guerrilla counterattack Thursday with mortar, tank and artillery fire and attacked the neighboring camp of Nong Chan, guerrilla and Thai military sources said.

Thai military sources said that five guerrillas were killed and 24 injured. The Red Cross reported treating 48 wounded. No estimates of Vietnamese casualties were available.

The sources said the Vietnamese apparently intended to prevent guerrilla reinforcements from leaving Nong Chan for Rithisen, three and a half miles (5.6 kilometers) away. The Liberation Front's dawn counter-attack at Rithisen involved a mortar barrage but made little headway, sources reported in telephone calls from the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet.

Dispute Slows Lebanon Road Opening

BEIRUT (AP) — A dispute between Druze and Christian militias blocked the dispatch of about 200 internal security policemen to remove barricades and explosives Thursday from the coastal highway linking Beirut with Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon.

Radio stations of the rival factions blamed each other for the snags as the police force, equipped with bulldozers and mine sweepers, spent most of the day in barracks awaiting orders to move down the highway. The operation was to be the first stage of an attempt to reopen the road. It would put the Lebanese Army in position to move into southern Lebanon once Israeli forces begin withdrawing from the region.

A coordination committee made up of army and police officers as well as Druze, Christian and Shiite Moslem militia representatives failed to iron out the last-minute differences over the location of police posts and the removal of concrete barricades on the road, according to radio reports.

Gandhi Selects 2 Crisis Managers

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on Thursday selected ministers for two crisis-management committees.

Home Minister S.B. Chavan and Finance Minister V.P. Singh were joining Defense Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao on the powerful Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs, a government spokesman said.

The Press Trust of India said Education Minister K.C. Pant, Mr. Chavan and Mr. Rao, were also appointed to a high-level committee to examine the crisis concerning the Sikh majority in the state of Punjab.

Reagan Plans More Aid for Africa

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan said Thursday he would ask Congress for an additional \$235 million in drought aid for Africa in this fiscal year. Congressional critics said they would seek \$1 billion.

In addition to the emergency food aid request to Congress, Mr. Reagan said the administration would come up with an additional \$176 million of emergency food aid that could be granted without congressional action. Together with \$590 million in assistance already granted since the fiscal year began Oct. 1, Mr. Reagan said the new aid package would increase total U.S. disaster relief to Africa in the fiscal year to slightly more than \$1 billion.

Democratic critics, however, said the action was not enough. Sixty-eight representatives and three senators said they would introduce a bill calling for \$787 million in immediate food and transportation relief to Ethiopia, Chad, Mozambique, Sudan, Mali and other African nations. The remainder of their proposal would go for long-term agricultural development.

Australian Assails U.K. on Inquiry

LONDON (Reuters) — An Australian judge heading an inquiry into British nuclear bomb tests in the 1950s criticized Britain on Thursday for its lack of cooperation.

Judge James McClelland was speaking at the first hearing in London of an Australian Royal Commission examining the conduct and safety of 12 atmospheric atomic bomb experiments carried out in remote parts of Australia from 1952 to 1962. The three-member commission was set up amid public outcry over allegations that the tests caused injury and disease to veterans and aboriginals living near blast sites.

Replying to a promise of full cooperation by a British government representative, the judge said he had received such assurances before. "If I remain less than satisfied as to the wholeheartedness of these assurances," he said, "it is because they have not always been matched by conduct that one might have expected."

Anti-Terror Unit Growing, NBC Says

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Defense Department's special anti-terrorism forces now include about 2,000 people, according to NBC Television.

The network said Wednesday that two older nuclear submarines, the Sam Houston and John Marshall, soon would begin carrying "counter-terrorist" commands instead of Polaris missiles. In addition, NBC said, its three-month investigation had determined that Navy Seal teams and Army Delta units, trained in rescuing hostages and counter-terrorism, have been assigned exclusive use of a dozen transport planes and two dozen helicopters.

The emphasis on training and outfitting anti-terrorism forces is designed to rectify many of the problems that contributed to the failure of the Iranian hostage rescue mission in 1980, NBC said. Michael I. Burch, the Pentagon's top spokesman, refused to comment on the NBC report Thursday, citing a standing policy against discussing special operations forces.

China to Trim Army to Aid Economy

BEIJING (Reuters) — The chief of the general staff, General Yang Dezhi, has said the Chinese Army will thin its ranks to save money and free men to help build the economy.

In an interview with the English-language China Daily published Thursday, he said a large number of officers and soldiers would be discharged. The army would continue to improve its weaponry and increase education and training, he added. Its total strength is now four million, according to the London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies.

Last month, China announced the resignation of 40 of the army's most senior officers to make way for younger men. The military has also been told to retool some of its defense industries to produce consumer goods for the civilian market and to help the economy in any way it can.

For the Record

A group of 12 East Germans boarded a homeward train Thursday, ending months of asylum in the West German Embassy in Prague. It was the second group in two days to leave without the guarantees they sought of free passage to the West. Twenty-eight East German asylum-seekers are believed to remain in the embassy.

The home of the U.S. consul in Frankfurt and a shack at the U.S. Army airfield in Heidelberg were firebombed, police announced Thursday. There were no casualties, they said. The incidents were the ninth and 10th attacks on U.S. British and French targets since Dec. 18.

Striking French seamen threatened Thursday to tighten their blockade of English channel ports after the failure of talks on Wednesday to end their four-day dispute with the Sealink ferry company.

President Hastings Kamuzu Banda of Malawi on Thursday dissolved the 13-member cabinet he appointed in April 1984, in preparation for his annual change of ministers, the official Malawi News Agency reported. It said the new cabinet would be named "in a few days."

An Indian soldier was injured when troops from India and Bangladesh exchanged machine-gun and mortar fire in a clash on Tuesday triggered by alleged illegal border crossings by Bangladeshi farmers, the United News of India said Thursday.

The condition of William Schroeder, the second recipient of an artificial heart, was upgraded Thursday from "serious but stable" to "satisfactory" as he continued his recovery from a debilitating stroke, a hospital spokeswoman in Louisville, Kentucky, said.

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House Watchdogs Say They Have Brought CIA Under Control

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senior members of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, including some of the sharpest critics of the Central Intelligence Agency's performance over the last two years, say they believe the agency is no longer the uncontrollable "rogue elephant" of the 1960s and 1970s.

The House of Representatives panel, and its Senate counterpart, were set up to monitor and rein in the CIA after incidents in which it spied on U.S. citizens, conducted illegal wiretaps, intercepted mail and was involved in two assassinations against foreign leaders.

A majority of the House committee will go on to other assignments this month under a House rule that limits service on the committee to six years. Interviews with three Democrats and three Republicans show that they do not feel the CIA is out of control despite criticism last year of such ventures as the mining of the Nicaraguan port of Corinto and the issuance of a guerrilla warfare manual that seemed to advocate political assassination.

"The CIA is a lot better and more capable than I believed when I went on the committee," said Representative Albert Gore Jr., a moderate Democrat who is leaving the committee and the House because he was elected to the Senate. "It's a new era. Those

excesses of the past are extremely rare — the so-called 'rogue elephant' syndrome."

Representative G. William Whitehurst, Republican of Virginia, said, "I think the agency has made some mistakes, but no more than any other agency in this city." At the same time, however, there is frustration over what some members think have been intentional efforts to hide information involving controversial programs, such as covert CIA-supported action against the leftist government of Nicaragua. And despite partisan splits over the proper role of the panel, there was strong sentiment that careful congressional oversight was needed to curb potential excesses by the agency.

"I'm supportive of the CIA," said Representative Norman Y. Mineta, a California Democrat who came onto the committee when it was set up in 1977. But, he added, "we have to dig, probe, kick, cajole in order to get the facts."

"Even when we get the responses," Mr. Mineta said, "there's a suspicion about whether it's the right answer." He added, "You have to ask the right question and you don't know whether you're getting an honest answer and you don't know whether the answer will be the same tomorrow."

Democrats said they think this problem has been worse under the current director of central intelligence, William J. Casey, a Florida Republican. "In the beginning, they looked on us as something they had to put up with,"

most severe under President Jimmy Carter, when the CIA was run by Stansfield Turner.

The lawmakers said that there always has been a tentativeness in the relations between the CIA and the intelligence committee. Initially, the agency was especially reluctant

While an intelligence committee assignment now is quite coveted, it was not always. Many lawmakers were put off by the cloak-and-dagger world, the demands of the committee and the strict secrecy rules binding members.

Mr. Whitehurst recalled his first

does not have approval power over specific agency operations but the congressional oversight process has had some success in trimming actions or blocking them altogether by going directly to the president.

Congress also controls the agency's purse strings, and as a last resort can use this power to force changes. Last year, the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence led a successful congressional effort to cut off all funding for the CIA-backed rebels fighting the leftist government of Nicaragua.

Several lawmakers said the agency learned to be more forthcoming after discovering that the committee, which meets in a guarded room on the fourth floor of the Capitol, could be trusted.

One committee member said he believes the CIA tested the panel in the beginning by giving it information about a former congressional colleague's links to a foreign government to see if the information would be leaked. The committee apparently passed the test, the member said.

While relations between the CIA and its congressional overseers never have been particularly warm, they have soured decidedly in the last few years because of conflict over the Reagan administration's covert efforts in Nicaragua.

"Until we hit Central America, the committee was truly a bipartisan instrument of oversight in the House," said Mr. Whitehurst. "But after Reagan adopted a more active

ist role" in Central America "the committee fractured right down partisan lines."

The committee members, particularly Democrats, blame much of the recent rocky relationship on Mr. Casey, who, they said, has an abrupt manner and gave many members the feeling that the oversight process was at best an annoyance, at worst an interference.

An equally significant portion of the current wariness between the House committee and the CIA stems from the belief, especially among Democrats on the panel, that the administration is using the agency rather than diplomatic channels or more overt methods to press its Central American and Nicaraguan policies.

"The CIA is prohibited from setting policy," said Wyche Fowler Jr., Democrat of Georgia. "The grave temptation is to use [it] as an instrument of foreign policy, military policy, as a routine matter rather than as a last resort."

"Casey is the first director of the CIA on the National Security Council," Mr. Fowler continued. "That's policy-making." The committee's problem, he said, "is that we so strongly disagree with the policy. We especially disagree with using the CIA as an instrument of the policy."

Even with the tensions of the last two years, most departing members of the committee are reluctant re-



Albert Gore Jr.

'The CIA is a lot better and more capable than I believed when I went on the committee.'

tant to divulge information about covert operations.

"The intelligence community operated almost forever without having to report to anyone," said Representative C.W. Bill Young, a Florida Republican. "In the beginning, they looked on us as something they had to put up with."

confidential briefing by Mr. Turner. "I almost got physically ill afterward," he said. "Emotionally, I was bothered by it, concerned I might let it slip out."

Under laws governing the CIA, Congress is supposed to be kept fully informed in a timely manner of intelligence activities. Congress



William J. Casey of the CIA at a congressional hearing.

Clinic Attacks Condemned By Reagan

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, responding to pressure for a White House statement, made his first direct condemnation Thursday of recent bombings of abortion clinics. He called them "violent, anarchist activities."

Mr. Reagan said he had requested Attorney General William French Smith to ensure that "all federal agencies with jurisdiction pursue the investigation vigorously."

He did not, however, go as far as critics wanted. He did not specifically ask the FBI, the federal government's most experienced investigative agency, to make it a top priority.

Mr. Reagan has been an outspoken supporter of a constitutional amendment to ban abortions, ruled legal in most cases by the Supreme Court in 1973.

Until now, his spokesmen, when asked, have condemned the 30 bombings that have occurred in recent years, but Mr. Reagan himself has not commented publicly. Groups favoring a woman's legal right to choose abortion have urged the president to speak out against the "reign of terror."

In a one-paragraph written statement, Mr. Reagan responded:

"I condemn, in the strongest terms, those individuals who perpetrate these and all such violent, anarchist activities. As president of the United States, I will do all in my power to assure that the guilty are brought to justice. Therefore, I will request the attorney general to see that all federal agencies with jurisdiction pursue the investigation vigorously."

Treasury Department officials said Wednesday that they believed the cases of arson and bombing at abortion clinics represented the work of individuals rather than an organized conspiracy.

Family planning groups, feminist organizations and abortion clinics, however, have grown increasingly disturbed at the government's response to violence against clinics. The FBI reported 30 attacks on such clinics since May 1982.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said statutory authority for the investigation rests with the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. The FBI would be involved only if it were determined that an interstate "conspiracy" existed.

Mr. Reagan also avoided using the word "terrorist," which would have given the FBI authority to enter the cases on a full-scale basis, officials said.

Instead, Mr. Reagan used the word "anarchist," a term commonly applied to persons seeking to abolish government altogether.

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms has been hampered in recent years by budget cuts and an unsuccessful attempt to merge it into the Secret Service. The National Rifle Association has also lobbied hard against various firearms regulations proposed by the bureau.

Mr. Speakes said the bureau has "extensive expertise" in investigating bombings, solving 12 of the 30 abortion blasts, with 5 convictions so far. He said there are 18 "open" cases — seven in Georgia, six in Houston, two in Georgia, and one each in South Dakota, Delaware and Norfolk, Virginia.

He said the FBI was "investigating to a certain extent," and lending technical help to the Treasury bureau.

The latest bombing occurred New Year's Day in Washington, and followed by a day the arrest of a second suspect in the Christmas Day bombings of three clinics in Pensacola, Florida.

Earlier Thursday, the mayor of the District of Columbia, Marion Barry, called for the FBI to "take the lead."



Bernard H. Goetz, right, was led to a car at the Concord, New Hampshire, police station on Thursday to be returned to New York City to face charges of attempted murder.

Subway Gunman Calls Shooting 'Monstrous'

Reuters

NEW YORK — In a statement to police, a man who has confessed to wounding four young black men in a New York subway said the shooting was "monstrous" but pleaded for sympathy for his fear, frustration and rage.

Portions of the statement were obtained from law enforcement officials, who said that Bernard H. Goetz displayed some remorse but was determined to tell the world his story "as a victim of crime."

They would not reveal Mr. Goetz's account of the actual shootings — which in New York are known as the "subway vigilante" shootings — saying it would jeopardize a trial. But they suggested that he had little recollection of the details.

"The city doesn't care what happens to you," said Mr. Goetz, a 37-year-old electronics engineer, after surrendering Monday in Concord, New Hampshire. "You don't know what it's like to be a victim."

At a hearing in Concord on Wednesday, Mr. Goetz waived extradition and was returned to New York, where he was to be charged with attempted murder.

Mr. Goetz was the object of an intense manhunt by police but was a hero to many New Yorkers outraged by street crime. He said the young men he shot had surrounded him on the subway Dec. 21 and demanded \$5 from him.

"I have \$5 for each of you," police quoted him as saying as he pulled out a pistol and shot all four. The four young men were later found to have criminal records. Three of them carried sharpened screwdrivers in their pockets at the time of the shooting.

Two of the four remain hospitalized from the shooting, and one is paralyzed from the waist down.

In his statement to police, Mr. Goetz said he had acted in self-defense and after a previous mugging.

But he said: "I'm not trying to justify what I did or something like that. It was monstrous."

Mr. Goetz told of being mugged near his apartment in 1981 by three youths who tried to snatch \$1,000 in electronics gear. He said he had a "minor permanent injury" from the assault.

Mr. Goetz said: "They caught the guy who did it — there was a total of three of them, but they caught him and he was back on the street in two hours and 35 minutes and was charged with malicious mischief."

He then told of trying to arm himself legally and being refused. "I tried to get a pistol permit and spent over \$2,000 and I went through all kinds of hassles and

paperwork and everything," he said.

Arraignment Is Described

Speaking softly and staring at the courtroom floor Wednesday at his arraignment, Mr. Goetz told a judge that he would not fight extradition to New York to face charges in the shooting. The New York Times reported from Concord, New Hampshire.

The police had said Tuesday that Mr. Goetz would fight extradition; he gave no explanation for his change of mind.

Mr. Goetz appeared unmoved by the proceedings. But as he was handcuffed and led from the courtroom he paused for a moment and looked up.

"Vultures," he said, glaring at a group of reporters who had asked him if he wanted to say anything.

At the hearing, Assistant Attorney General Andrew Isaac of New Hampshire said of Mr. Goetz's statement to Concord police: "I didn't see anything to indicate Goetz was in fear for his life at the time."

U.S. House Votes To Seat Democrat Who Beat Hansen

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives voted on Thursday to seat an Idaho Democrat who defeated George V. Hansen, a Republican congressman who was convicted of fraud charges last year. But, in a disputed Indiana race, it decided that neither candidate should be seated immediately.

In the Idaho case, the vote was 474-0 to seat Richard Stullings, who had been certified by state officials as the winner over Mr. Hansen by a 170-vote margin. Mr. Hansen was defeated for reelection after he was convicted of failing to report loans and other financial transactions.

By a 238-177 vote, the Indiana election dispute between Richard D. McIntyre, a Republican, and the Democratic incumbent, Frank X. McCloskey, was sent to the House Administration Committee for further study. While the committee investigates the contest, the House clerk will represent the 8th Congressional District of Indiana.

Mr. McIntyre was certified by state officials in Indiana as the winner, although a recount continues.

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War on the Coffee Crop

Coffee, the principal cash crop in Central America, is being harvested now. The guerrillas in El Salvador and Nicaragua are doing their best to make sure the crop does not come in. It is a form of warfare — attacks on coffee farms and mills and on other economic targets — that has cost El Salvador perhaps \$1 billion since the guerrillas took up arms in 1979. Nicaragua's costs have been lower but substantial. Farmers and their families and other civilians are killed in these attacks on civilian targets. This is happening in places that, without a war, were already miserably poor.

It is foolish for insurgents who hope to take over a country to cripple its economy and destroy its infrastructure and, meanwhile, to risk alienating the people by shredding the means of their livelihood. The Sandinistas were guided by this logic when they took over Nicaragua from the Somoza regime. The guerrillas then set loose on El Salvador, however, have had no similar sense of scruple. Nor have the Nicaraguan "contras," whose principal sponsor has been the American government.

Sometimes an effort is made to say that one group of guerrillas or another is more respectful of the common people and of their need to make a living. But both groups of insurgents, in El Salvador and Nicaragua, routinely inflict awful damage and hardship.

That both do it has a further, political impact on the treatment of this particular aspect of Central America's agony. It inhibits condemnation of it. True, the United States protests the economic damage done in El Salvador, and compensates for a good bit of it with aid. But Washington cannot speak with a loud and clear voice when it is sponsoring an insurgency that follows similar tactics in Nicaragua. This is one more reason to end that sponsorship. For their part, the Sandinistas are eager to tell the world of the havoc being wrought by the contras. Their complaints must necessarily be set against the havoc caused by the guerrillas they encourage in El Salvador.

In the Salvadoran peace talks, the Duarte government proposed to outlaw attacks on civilian economic targets. This was a humane and popular proposal — even though the Salvadoran Army has been known to destroy crops in areas said to be under guerrilla influence. But the guerrillas and their civilian comrades turned the government down, asserting a right of sabotage as a weapon in a "people's war." The bishops plead in their homilies for an end to attacks on the people, and the insurgents' radio orders up more devastation against the "oligarchy's economy." Destroyers are never short of fancy rationales.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Clark's Quiet Departure

As secretary of the interior for the past 16 months, William P. Clark worked with considerable skill to turn down the heat in that big building. He ended the daily fireworks displays and, in general, got the place back to work. His predecessor, James G. Watt, who took delight in outrageous ideological gestures, had started more fights with fewer tangible results than anyone in the administration. Judge Clark discreetly ended the fights and reopened diplomatic negotiations with most of the department's former adversaries. He returned the department to its job as steward of vast reaches of America's land and water.

True, he was assisted by luck. When the administration came to office, energy prices had been rising fast for two years. Oil and coal companies were surrounding the department, baying for access to mining and drilling sites. But when he arrived, prices were falling and the enthusiasm for expensive exploration was greatly diminished. He had the advantage of being able to work in relatively quiet times.

Secretary Clark pushed the White House hard for more money for the national parks, a difficult thing to do when the current was running the other way. That startled people who thought that, as a Reagan administration insider, he would try to apply the rule of the market to everything in sight, including the

hiking trails and campgrounds. But it was a useful reminder that the conservation movement in the United States originated chiefly with conservatives, and that the relationship between those two words is not a coincidence.

The next secretary's main job will not be to generate any sweeping new policy, but rather to maintain the quality of the work force that serves this gigantic department. Mr. Reagan was not the first presidential candidate to run against the federal government and the people who comprise it. He merely represented a trend that had been increasingly pronounced for two decades. Mr. Watt was not the only cabinet member to regard his permanent civil service with suspicion, but he carried it to a pitch of adversarial hostility. An administration that wants to increase efficiency in government needs to think carefully about the quality of the people it can attract and hold.

Mr. Clark made important improvements during his tenure, but as he returns to California he puts behind him the power that flowed from being one of the president's most trusted aides (in the State Department and National Security Council as well as at the Interior Department). Whether these improvements will prove to be more than temporary will be up to the next secretary.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Flight From Regulation

The death of the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board after 46 years warrants a commemorative marker, but it is a milestone, not a grave-stone. Federal regulation does not yield easily to market competition, yet the example of the aeronautics board shows it can be done.

The board's main function was to regulate routes and fares. Over time, this became cozy protection for existing airlines and a tremendous obstacle for prospective new ones. The traveler, deprived of choice, was the loser.

The phase-out of regulation has not been smooth. Many travelers find themselves confused by more choice than they can digest, and more than two dozen airlines have failed, unable to meet the challenge of competition. But airline deregulation has had the intended effect. Fares have been widely cut and the public has a greater variety of service.

Despite President Reagan's ambitions as a deregulator, he had nothing to do with this. The board was killed by a congressional amendment to the deregulation bill President Carter proposed in 1978. Mr. Reagan has yet to accomplish anything as lasting. And to the

extent that he has deregulated, he has created skepticism about his reasons.

Two days after taking office, Mr. Reagan set up a Task Force on Regulatory Relief. Casting deregulation as "relief" for business was a telltale. The original strength of the movement was its belief in consumers. Efforts to produce such relief in the Environmental Protection Agency brought scandal instead, tainting the whole eminently worthwhile theory of deregulation. Mr. Reagan claimed credit for oil and gas price deregulation, and he deserves some for speeding it up. But the heavy lifting on both was done by Jimmy Carter.

Mr. Reagan's most effective deregulatory action was to issue an executive order in 1981 giving the Office of Management and Budget authority to rule on new regulations after weighing the cost of compliance against the presumed benefit. In addition, he has appointed regulators who share his view that less is better. But he has not brought about the revolution he had in mind, even though the idea of deregulation has become bipartisan.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Back to Antarctica

Antarctica should rightly be made accessible to all nations. Its destiny should be decided by the international community rather than by so-called trustees who have been self-appointed. If need be, Antarctica should come under United Nations supervision. The old argument that first comers and claimants have a special responsibility cuts no ice.

In view of the need to review and update the

existing treaty system, Malaysia has proposed setting up a UN committee to study the issues in depth, to reconcile conflicting views and to address deficiencies in the present regime so that it can be made more truly representative and equitable. Although, given the resistance of vested interests, the UN committee will not now be immediately set up, it is at least heartening to note that the matter will again be on the General Assembly agenda this year.

— The New Straits Times (Kuala Lumpur).

FROM OUR JAN. 4 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Despite U.S. Boom, Many Suffer
NEW YORK — The subject of the cost of living continues to be a leading topic. A recent study of the standard of living in this city shows that it is impossible for a family of five or six to maintain a normal standard under \$800 a year. The investigation also shows that among 1,000 men who have been compelled to ask for aid, the average yearly wage was from \$525 to \$750. The present prosperity boom has added little to these wages, and thousands of families are trusting to charity for aid. Mr. Clifford Pinchot, in an article on "The Conservation of Natural Resources," declared: "The income of the average family in the United States is less than \$600 a year. [But] far more is at stake than mere wages; in a word, the welfare and happiness or the misery and degradation of the plain people."

1935: Lindbergh Baby Trial Opens
FLEMINGTON, New Jersey — Mrs. Anne Morrow Lindbergh took the stand here [on Jan. 3] and in a trying ordeal told of the events leading up to the kidnapping of her year-and-a-half-old son, while Bruno Richard Hauptmann, a stolid and unemotional carpenter who is on trial for kidnapping and murdering the child, shifted uneasily in his chair to avoid the glances that the witness frequently cast in his direction. Earlier Mrs. Lindbergh wept as Attorney General David T. Wilentz made his opening statement. Time and time again he figuratively dangled the noose over Hauptmann's head as he told how the state would show that the prisoner crept into the baby's room, carried the infant down a ladder and then killed the child to abandon it in a roadside grave in the Sourland Mountains.

Europe's Decline: What Illness, What Cure?

This is the first of two articles.

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — Europe's diseased economies took a sharp turn for the worse in 1984, and the prognosis for 1985 and beyond is poor. The malaise that at the start of last year was being called Euro-sclerosis had by the closing months developed into Euro-sclerosis.

It could be that much of the sickness is psychosomatic — that the patient is talking himself into developing the very symptoms he dreads. Indeed, the question is high in many Europeans' minds: Are Europe's economic ills real or imaginary? And if real, are there industrial policies that can cure them?

There is quite a medicine chest of policies for rejuvenating tired, flabby European industry. The regimes being prescribed range from more research-and-development spending to more cross-border partnerships between big corporations. All the cures have failed to make much of a dent in Europe's main problem, which is that it is becoming smaller and weaker and sicker than ever.

Europe's pervasive cultural influence makes it hard to grasp that, in relation to the rest of the world, it is shrinking economically at high speed. The cradle of Western civilization for more than 2,000 years now risks being eclipsed by newly industrializing countries that a century ago were virgin forest. By the early 21st century, when the global population will have gone from today's 4.6 billion to more than 6 billion, Brazil and Indonesia will each have more people than all of Western Europe. Twenty-five years ago, Europeans accounted for 15 percent of the world population; in another 25, if not sooner, the figure will have shrunk to 5 percent.

There is little Europeans can do — or would want to do — about their numerical decline, and they draw strength from the knowledge that quality, not quantity, counts. But now the thought is dawning that Europe's early lead in education and technology may no longer guarantee it a disproportionate share of wealth and influence.

At the outset of the 1970s the 10

countries now in the European Community still enjoyed a striking degree of prosperity. That privileged position has already been eroded. Thanks to the Community, Europe is arguably more cohesive than before, but it is also poorer. By the early 1970s, Europe's economies had a combined gross domestic product equal to that of the United States and more than twice the total figure for the 10 leading Pacific Basin countries, including such economic powers as Japan, Hong Kong, South Korea and Taiwan.

Today the picture is very different. The economies of the Pacific Basin countries have forged ahead to stand at more than two-thirds of the EC's total gross domestic product, and that figure in turn has shrunk to 93 percent of the size of the present U.S. economy. Many forecasters expect the Pacific Basin countries to overtake Europe in economic terms by the century's end.

The secret of the success among the Pacific Basin nations is not raw population but industrial output. Through the 1970s Asian competitors such as Japan chalked up a 38-percent rise in industrial production. Meanwhile, U.S. output was increasing by 12 percent and the EC figure was rising a mere 7 percent.

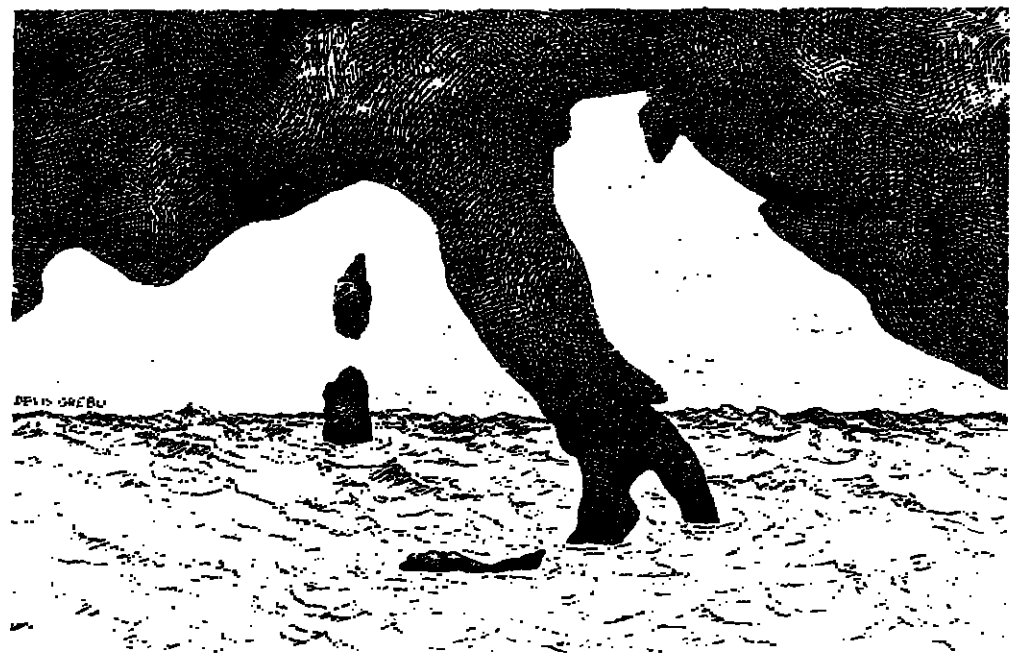
Nobody in Europe or the United States any longer needs to be told about the virtuous circle the Japanese, Koreans et al entered by linking output to spectacular improvements in productivity. The 1970s saw Japan's output per worker rise 145 percent, while in the United States the rise was 20 percent.

In the EC, productivity advances were all too often of the dubious sort in which output remains static while employment shrinks. The result for Europe is that disastrously high unemployment, now around the 12-percent mark, threatens to become the norm. And that will block the adoption of tough new industrial restructuring policies, which in the short term would leave even more people without work.

To many Europeans, "industrial policy" is code for the dilemma of having to choose between employment and innovation. They know that the EC's slowness to innovate will mean an unanchored hemorrhage of jobs. But Europe is unsure how to weather the social and political storms that would probably be sparked by the sort of industrial "streamlining" that might cut one job in three in some sectors.

What to do with Europe's outmoded and inefficient industries is one side of the coin. The other is how best to encourage the birth of thousands of small businesses that are Europe's only hope for combining innovation and renewed employment. The decline of traditional industry can be better handled with help from EC-level cooperation pacts, such as the "burden-sharing regime" for steel. But the encouragement of entrepreneurial new businesses requires much more than a new EC policy. It needs a new attitude in which small businesses are no longer dismissed as small fry.

International Herald Tribune.



Gandhi's Victory May Portend Closer Ties to U.S.

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Recent events have smashed many of the resentments that for years kept India near the top of America's most-disliked-country list. Now, with the emergence of Rajiv Gandhi as a new leader with a huge majority, Washington may even find that it wants to work with Delhi.

Peculiar historical conditions forced the two great democracies apart in the period after the war. The United States took upon itself the task of leading resistance to communist expansion. That meant troops in Europe and the Atlantic alliance; support for newly independent countries that were militantly anti-communist; participation in wars in Korea and Vietnam; and even cooperation with distinctly un-democratic countries when they turned anti-Soviet — notably Pakistan and China, neither very friendly to India.

The Indians took upon themselves the leadership of a middle group of countries. They played the United States against the Soviet Union in bidding for economic and military aid. They turned a blind eye to the horrors of Communist rule in Russia and Eastern Europe. They put a plague on both houses in Vietnam and Korea. They found the United States as much to blame as the Soviet Union for the arms race. And successive Indian leaders talked down to the United States in tones of sanctimonious moral superiority.

Beneath the stereotypes, realities were changing. The great drought of 1966-67 forced India to turn to the United States for food. The aid was forthcoming in what, apart from the Normandy landings, was probably the greatest armada ever organized. As condition for the help, President Lyndon Johnson obliged India to raise farm prices, distribute seed, fertilizer and pump-wells, and begin a birth-control campaign. By the middle of the next decade Indian agriculture was thriving.

At the same time, the Soviet partnership yielded bitter fruit. Huge steel and irrigation projects failed to pay off. Centralized planning lost its cachet. Though the Soviet Union remained a vital ally for dealing with China and Pakistan, the socialist model was rejected. In 1977, a loose band of conservative parties took the majority in the Indian parliament, or Lok Sabha, away from Indira Gandhi. In opposition she learned some of the lessons of defeat. When swept

back into office again in 1980, she was a chastened leader. She continued to look to Moscow for security, and did not seriously condemn the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. She stamped down hard on dissident movements in the provincial states.

But she explored avenues of conciliation with Pakistan and China. She turned toward the United States with a curious half-smile that was her trademark. Her meetings with President Reagan — at Cancun, Mexico, in October 1982, and in Washington the following year — were friendly.

Rajiv, the 40-year-old son who was made head of the Congress (I) Party upon Mrs. Gandhi's assassination,

offers to his country — and to the United States — elements of a fresh start. Unlike his illustrious grandfather and mother, he is a real, honest-to-God technician — an airline pilot by training and inclination. He restored order with dispatch, first after his mother's murder, and then after the terrible chemical leak at Bhopal. In his campaign he traveled all over India by helicopter.

He sincerely admires those things that Americans do well. It is significant that, among the many new faces in the cabinet, he has brought in a minister of planning who used to be an ambassador in Washington.

His victory was by a well-nigh uni-

versal landslide, and he ran well in nearly every part of India.

The size of his victory proves that Rajiv Gandhi is his own man, not just the relative of his relatives. The landslide also answers a basic question posed by a population of 700 million spread over a vast area divided into 22 states with a bewildering variety of religions, castes and tribal affiliations — it shows that India is a nation.

Trying for smoother relations makes sense for the United States. One sure cost would be an increase in aid through the World Bank — something that ought to be done anyway. As to gains, there is something to be said for a decent rapport between the world's largest democracies.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Upward Mobility for Chinese Comrades

By Frank Ching

HONG KONG — China's economic reforms have captured the attention of businessmen, diplomats and politicians, but a less publicized restructuring of society is likely to have an even greater impact on modernization efforts.

The Communist triumph over Nationalist armies in 1949 heralded not so much the dawn of a new epoch as the beginning of a new dynasty, with Mao as its emperor. In the imperial era, virtually the only path to wealth, power and prestige lay in success in government-sponsored examinations, followed by an official career. After 1949, the only route to success lay in membership in the Communist Party, which opened the door to lifetime official posts. Being an official gave the person everything that made life worthwhile: glory, power, social standing. Outside of officialdom there was nothing.

Traditional China had looked down on merchants and their material pursuits, and successful entrepreneurs had to enhance their social positions by allying their families to those of scholars through marriage, or by paying for official titles. Communist China choked off the channels of upward mobility that had opened during the republican decade by abolishing the private sector and the rewards it offered, narrowing the scope of available opportunities by doing away with such high-prestige professions as the law and banking, playing down the role of profes-

sions in general by overemphasizing political attitudes, and practicing an extreme egalitarianism that abolished distinctions of achievement, such as rank in the military, academic titles and degrees in universities.

All ambitions were channeled into one narrow bottleneck: the party's upper echelons. This was bad not only for the nation but also the party, for while it attracted idealists it also drew opportunists. While Walter F. Mondale can lose an election and still retain a respected position in society as senior partner of a law firm, in China there is no alternative to being in power. It is all or nothing.

The gradual de-emphasis of politics after the ascendancy of Deng Xiaoping saw material incentives being rehabilitated. The innate desire for self-betterment was recognized as a stronger instinct than altruism. Now the Chinese show signs of appreciating an individual's need not only for wealth but also for social standing. Universities are awarding graduate degrees, academic titles are being revived and restoration of military ranks is being considered. Titles and ranks bestow a certain social standing and imply the right to a certain style of life.

The document on economic reform made public in October contains a paragraph that for the first time linked status, not just income, with

work. Referring to "workers and staff" of enterprises, it said "their social prestige and material benefits" would be closely linked with work performance. This implies that enterprises will have a greater hierarchical structure, with differentiation according to job and social standing. Managers will be accorded the respect they deserve.

The recent tendency had been toward less social differentiation. Each person was addressed as "comrade." Aside from a handful of "leaders of the party and the state," all others were simply members of the masses. That may well explain the defection to the United States of the tennis star Hu Na. While she could expect fame and fortune in the West, all a tennis champion could look forward to in China was a lifetime as a coach, with little recognition.

The drive toward egalitarianism resulted in such absurdities as having someone introduced as "a responsible person of a department concerned" without any inkling as to what the person's title was.

By opening up more channels for upward mobility outside the party and government, China will enable more people of ability to develop their talents, relieve personal and social frustrations and bring about a richer, happier, more stable society.

The writer, a former Wall Street Journal correspondent in Beijing, contributed this to The New York Times.

Vietnam, 1960: One Man's Military 'Accident'

By Tom Dammann

CHARLEVOIX, Michigan — A report that a secret helicopter unit of the U.S. Army's 101st Airborne Division repeatedly makes covert forays into "hostile regions" of Central America "to aid pro-American forces" surfaced recently. Last month, the Knight-Ridder newspapers reported that families of Americans killed in such actions were told their sons or husbands had died in accidents far from Central America. True or not, this report is painfully familiar to me.

In 1983, shortly after Christmas, I learned that my son, Thomas L. Dammann Jr., had made five covert parachute jumps into North Vietnam in 1959 and 1960. The United States was not yet at war with North Vietnam but Washington was saying that America had a vital interest in Vietnam's mineral wealth and offshore oil.

Tommy's leg was shattered in an incident after his fifth drop. He was 20. Officials at Fort Benning, Georgia, told his mother and me that he suffered the injury in an auto accident near the base the night before his discharge was due.

Tommy kept this secret for 24 years. And for 24 years he limped through life on a leg two inches shorter than the other, fighting an anger he would never fully express. We did not even

know he had been in Vietnam until last January, when his wife, Marilyn, called to tell us he was in the Veterans Administration Hospital in Tomah, Wisconsin, being treated for "post-traumatic shock syndrome" because of Vietnam experiences. It was only then that Tommy finally revealed that the auto accident was a coverup.

Tommy settled in San Francisco after his discharge, was married, started college and got a job on the San Francisco Chronicle. By the mid-60s he had lost his wife and his job. He participated in several anti-war rallies and was jailed once. For years he tried a variety of jobs. He went to Europe, he tried living with it. He wrote well but was afraid to submit his work to editors, afraid of rejections. He moved to Michigan's Upper Peninsula where he lived alone for years, reading and drinking. He was hospitalized for alcoholism several times. Then a year ago last fall, Tommy was raging at the nightly news, screaming of the naked similarity between Washington's explanations for present actions in Central America and the pre-Vietnam statements. His secret was be-

ginning to come out. Frightened, Marilyn took him to the VA hospital.

I talked to Tommy several times afterward. He avoided talking about Vietnam. Once, in answer to a question, he said, "I was dropped into North Vietnam five times. Dad: four times from Libya and the last time from Fort Benning."

Marilyn and Vietnam veterans in the "rap group" the hospital encouraged Tommy to join told me this: After completing their first four missions, Tommy and his buddies came out of North Vietnam two by two, but on the last foray their commanding officer ordered them to rendezvous at a site where they were, in Tommy's words, "blown up." Heavy fighting resulted. Of 25 men, Tommy was one of three survivors.

My son's traumatic experiences, and his tortured life, do not prove anything about the Reagan administration's tactics in Central America. I am certain of one thing, though — Tommy will never again reveal his secret. He died last June, apparently in a fall on his stairs at home.

The writer, an occasional contributor to The New York Times, wrote foreign dispatches for a newspaper syndicate from 1959 to 1970.

Reagan Fights the Calendar

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — There are two calendars at the White House these days. The first measures the tenure of the president as prescribed by the Constitution, and shows 210 weeks left. The second reflects the time insiders think he really has to accomplish his major domestic policy goals. It runs out before the end of 1985.

Why the rush? In part it may be that so many of the senior White House aides think of themselves as short-timers. Counselor Edwin Meese 3d is awaiting confirmation as attorney general. The chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, is increasingly impatient to find a major cabinet post. Michael K. Deaver, deputy chief of staff, wants to quit after the inaugural ceremonies to make money as a public relations man.

Mr. Baker's policy deputy, Richard Darman, would like to leave too, for a job involving foreign economic policy. The budget director, David A. Stockman, is also eager to expand his income in the private sector.

But there is more to the sense of urgency. There is the lurch on the domestic side of the administration that after 1985, Ronald Reagan will increasingly focus his energy on foreign policy. The lure of an arms control summit with the Soviet leaders is a powerful one: A man who has won two landslide victories for president has little left to spur his ambition other than the Nobel Peace Prize.

So the White House wants a fast start on key domestic measures — the deficit-reduction package and tax reform — over the inauguration is out of the way. But managing the whole project will test the skills of the president's aides as never before.

The tax-simplification proposal, which Mr. Reagan has yet to endorse in anything more than concept, must be put into a final form that commands bipartisan support from the main tax-reform advocates in Congress. Without a credible tax-simplification and rate-reduction plan, Mr. Reagan will have little to offer domestically but the pain of his budget cuts. And Republicans in the House and Senate facing re-election next year abhor the role of Scrooge almost as much as Mr. Reagan does.

But here's the rub. The only way the White House can foresee uniting the Republican Party on the budget is to force Congress to deal with the spending side of the proposal before any decisions are made on revenue levels. Otherwise, there will be a fatal split between Senate Republicans, many of whom prefer higher taxes to severe cuts in domestic programs, and House Republicans, most of whom are dead set against tax hikes.

How to separate the revenue and spending sides of the budget? No one is certain, but the adamancy of the president's opposition to tax hikes may convince the lawmakers that they have no option but to address the spending cuts first.

Even that does not begin to solve the political problem, for there is widespread recognition in the White House that the budget decisions the president made in December will not survive scrutiny on Capitol Hill.

Having failed to force Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger to accept the Pentagon's prescribed share of the spending cuts for future years, there are those in the administration who would like to make Mr. Weinberger, rather than Mr. Stockman or the president, spend his political capital defending the budget proposal in Congress. Their not-so-secret hope is that Mr. Weinberger and his budget will both be cut down to size.

Once the Capitol Hill political process has determined a realistic defense budget figure, they say, it might be possible — but still not easy — to bargain for a set of domestic spending reductions that would share the pain equitably. This would permit a solid phalanx of Republican Senators and a handful of conservative Democrats to pass a budget resolution.

Until that happens, they concede, there is no way to force the Democratic leadership of the House to give the president a vote on a similar package. Delay in the Republican Senate, they acknowledge, means defeat in the Democratic House. Once a spending package passes the Senate, however, the president can take to the airwaves and the campaign trail demanding action in the House.

But it is not even certain that Republican senators will go along with Mr. Reagan, the budget cuts he is proposing as the heart of the Republican constituency. Farmers, small businessmen, veterans, realtors, exporters, and Medicare beneficiaries are all targets of proposed cuts.

So you can understand the urgency of a quick start. And you can also understand why some of the president's men are looking for the exit.

The Washington Post.

LETTER

A European Hot Potato

Regarding the opinion column "A Strategy for Overcoming the Partition of Europe" (Dec. 29):

Zbigniew Brzezinski's view is not new. The problem is that Britain and France are quite happy to have the United States at the forefront of responsibility for the defense of Europe. The European Defense Force, as envisaged back in Pierre Mendès-France's day, was a hot potato to that cunning fox, who artfully placed it in the pockets of Uncle Sam.

Europe has been in a political sista since 1950. It was President Carter who first disturbed this tranquility in forcing the NATO decision to station new missiles and spend at least 3 percent of each member nation's gross national product on defense.

M. KIRCHHOFF,
Kehl, West Germany.

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Reagan Fights the Calendar

By David S. Broder



1984 was a year that brought us images and ceremonies of unembarrassed patriotism: the fortieth anniversary of the Normandy invasion; the honorable interment of the Viet Nam war's own Unknown Soldier; the year of our first woman vice-presidential nominee and our first black presidential candidate of a major party. It was the year when the man who preached caution and self-denial was buried by a landslide vote for the man who said, "America is back." It was a year in which, for a change, things seemed to work: when phrases like "Feeling good" and "Go for it" made perfect sense.

Nothing seemed to dramatize America's optimism and renaissance self-confidence more than the Los Angeles Olympics. Their impresario, Peter Ueberroth, is TIME's Man of the Year.

The Olympics had their own magic, to be sure. The athletes, the city, the weather, even the intransigence of the Soviets seemed to conspire to make them succeed. But with a steady and certain instinct, iron dedication, ebullient imagination and incorruptible self-interest, Peter Ueberroth made the wondrous best of a great thing. TIME acknowledges him not only for his own achievements, but for his symbolic representation of the entrepreneurial spirit that is so manifestly alive and well in America.

Ueberroth displayed the free-wheeling initiative, improvisational courage and will to win that TIME finds at the very heart of America's traditional self image—and in such contemporary entrepreneurs as the men who invented People Express and MTV, the women who single-handedly provoked war against slipshod educators and drunken drivers. The individuals, in short, who see a problem, and take risks to solve it.

What TIME assesses is something beyond the practical side of the new American optimism, that upward spiral of people who feel good about their country because they're doing well, and in some cases may be doing well because they feel good about their country. What TIME celebrates is, rather, the feeling that glowed, spontaneous and unexpected, in the faces of people who stood beside dark roads in their bathrobes to watch a runner carry the Olympic torch through their town—through their nation.



Coffee, Not Contras, Seen as Problem

Nicaraguan Aide Attacks Bureaucracy, Plays Down Rebels

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service
MATAGALPA, Nicaragua — Bureaucratic problems within the Sandinist government have hampered the Nicaraguan coffee harvest more than rebel attacks, according to a senior Sandinist official.

"The most serious problem is lack of transportation," the official, Daniel Núñez, said. Mr. Núñez is in charge of the coffee harvest in Matagalpa and Jinotega provinces, where two-thirds of Nicaragua's coffee is grown.

"The resources are there," he said. "The problem is to focus the rest of the country on this region."

Coffee is Nicaragua's main source of foreign exchange, and the hard-pressed Sandinist government has said that all possible re-

sources would be allocated to the harvest. Rebel troops, known as "contras," threatened a concentrated offensive to disrupt it.

"With all the help the contras have gotten, they haven't been able to do very much," Mr. Núñez said, adding that there had been four attacks on state-owned coffee farms since the harvest began in October, far fewer than had been expected.

Rebel forces have received more than \$100 million in covert aid from the United States, but the aid has been suspended by Congress.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the Nicaraguan president-elect, toured Matagalpa and Jinotega on Monday, accompanied by other top officials. Mr. Núñez said Mr. Or-

tega's presence reflected the relative tranquillity in the region.

Mr. Núñez speculated that rebel forces were weakening. "It could be that the contras have peaked," he said.

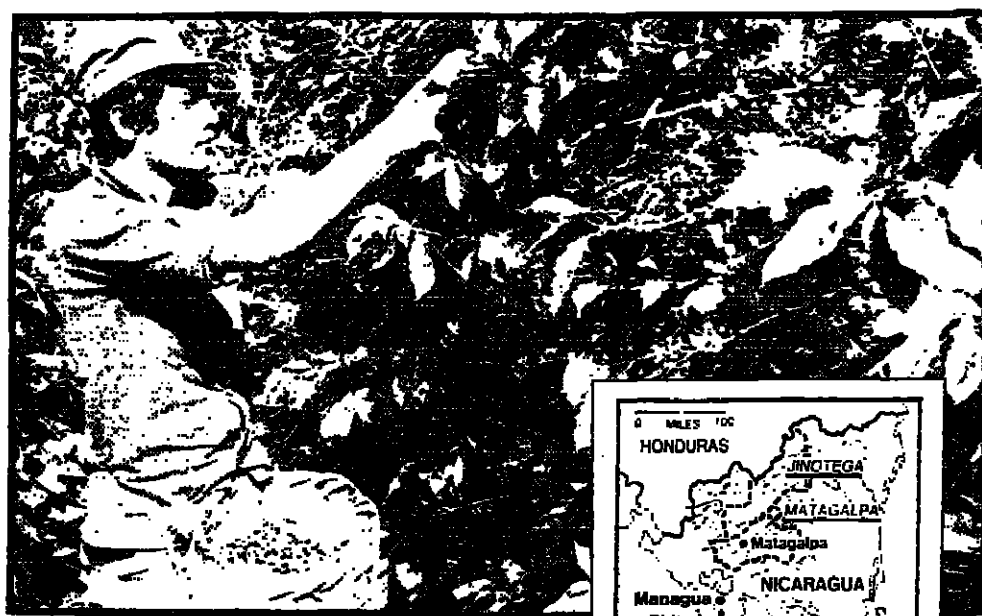
Prospects for a renewal of U.S. covert aid to the insurgents are questionable, but rebel leaders say they are confident that the aid will be approved. They point to the continuing economic decline in Nicaragua and the consequent increase in public discontent as signs that the government is losing strength.

Mr. Núñez said he believes the country's estimated 4,000 licensed street-corner salesmen pose a greater danger to the revolutionary process than the armed insurgents. Some of these traders import goods that are generally unavailable and sell them at high prices, while others buy at subsidized government markets and then resell their purchases for profit.

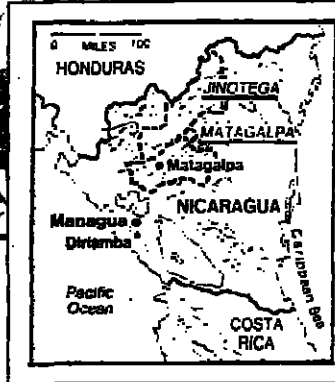
In recent weeks, the Sandinist press has been clamoring for a crackdown on these independent peddlers, whom it blames for pushing the price of many goods beyond the reach of ordinary Nicaraguans.

"These people are the political arm of the contras," Mr. Núñez said. "There is a whole Mafia of salesmen."

Mr. Núñez said many residents



A student picks coffee beans at a farm in Nicaragua's Matagalpa province that belonged to President Anastasio Somoza, overthrown in 1979.



of northern Nicaragua think that cities near the traditionally prosperous Pacific coast, including Managua, are receiving preferential treatment in the distribution of goods.

He added that government employees were selling items earmarked for controlled distribution at exorbitant prices and that they should be dismissed from their posts. "For me, it is more important to end this speculation than to defeat the contras," he said.

"If every Nicaraguan child in the most distant corner of the country cannot get a toy for Christmas, better not to import any toys at all," Mr. Núñez said.

"The northern zones have known nothing but war for two generations. It is time for the Pacific to give us a little support."

He said that during Mr. Ortega's visit here the two men spoke privately and agreed that strict new economic measures were in order.

La Prensa Fails to Appear
The opposition daily newspaper La Prensa failed to appear Wednesday because of Nicaraguan government censorship imposed shortly before the newspaper was to go to press, said Jaime Chamorro, the editor, according to a Reuters report from Managua.

Most of the censored material dealt with public protests against a decree introduced Monday requiring dollar payments for purchase of all airline tickets.

Nakasone's Trip to U.S.: A Taste of Feudalism?

Some Japanese Say His Visit Is Like Paying Homage to Ancient Emperors

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service
TOKYO — Centuries ago, feudal lords were forced to travel from all over Japan to take up residence every other year in Edo, as Tokyo was then called.

For the Shogun, presiding in Edo, it was useful. He not only got these people, who were potential threats, to live within eyeshot but he forced them to spend a great deal of money on the pilgrimage, depleting their treasuries.

The procedure was known as *sankin kotai*, and it came to mind for some Japanese because their prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone, is in the United States this holiday season to confer with President Ronald Reagan.

But in the last few days Tokyo has acquired a silky grace more captivating perhaps than inherent beauty. The whole city has become an Oriental Easter Parade — women in kimonos of colorful swirls or with fur wraps around their necks, men who left Western suits in the closets and ventured forth commandingly in dark-blue robes and wooden clogs.

On Jan. 1, starting at midnight, millions of people poured into Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples. The holiday is, foremost, a religious occasion, given to families and to reflection.

More than 80 million worshippers — two out of three Japanese — were estimated to have visited shrines and temples by Thursday night. On Wednesday, by the many thousands, people crunched their way across gravel paths at Nijubashimae to enter the Imperial Palace grounds, where the 83-year-old emperor, Hirohito, wished them yet another good year.

Like most of Asia, Japan observes the 12-year zodiac cycle borrowed from the Chinese. Unlike most other countries, however, Japan starts its year at its own pace — characteristically speeded up, on Jan. 1 instead of late February when the lunar year begins.

By acclamation, 1984, the Year of the Rat, was deemed a dull year. No one said that as a complaint, mind you. The economy chugged along nicely, and when workers opened envelopes containing year-end bonuses — worth two months' salary, in many instances — they found they had done 5.4 percent better, on average, than in 1983.

This is the Year of the Ox, and the Japanese Zodiac Almanac, a popular publication produced by a group of astrologers, predicts that it will be marked by prosperity but also by economic tension between Japan and the United States.

Then again, one did not need a fortune teller to figure that out. Almost any recent speech by an American politician or government official makes much the same point.

That is a big reason why Mr. Nakasone was in California with Mr. Reagan this week instead of back home.

His family would probably miss him, he said the other day, but his wife, Tsuako, took solace in being spared the usual stream of visitors to the prime minister's residence. Actually, Mr. Nakasone added jokingly, she might not consider it a bad idea if he made an American pilgrimage every year.

Honduras to Expel Nicaraguan Rebels

The Associated Press
TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barrios said Thursday that Honduras would expel Nicaraguan rebels who have operated from its territory since 1981.

"All these people will be kicked out immediately from our territory because they have compromised our sovereignty," he said.

Mr. Paz Barrios did not say how the government would carry out the deportation of the heavily armed anti-Sandinist guerrillas or to which country they would be sent. Estimates on the number of Honduras-based rebels, who operate in northern Nicaragua, have ranged from 8,000 to 12,000.

Most of the Honduras-based rebels belong to the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, whose military command is dominated by former members of the National Guard of Anastasio Somoza, the rightist dictator who was overthrown in the 1979 Sandinist revolution. The Sandinists abolished the National Guard.

Misura, an organization of dissident Nicaraguan Indians, also has

its headquarters in Honduras and is believed to have about 2,000 to 3,000 fighters operating along Nicaragua's Caribbean coast.

The rebels have received about \$80 million in aid from the U.S. government. Congress cut off assistance in May 1984, but is considering renewing it.

Nicaragua frequently has accused Honduras of sheltering anti-Sandinist guerrillas and has said that the situation could bring war between the two countries.

The conservative Honduran government has permitted the United States to build military installations in Honduras and to hold extended military maneuvers. But recently, the government complained that Honduras had not received sufficient economic and military assistance for the role it has played in U.S. strategy.

"Officially, we do not know the whereabouts of the so-called counter-revolutionaries, but our authorities will find them and expel them," Mr. Paz Barrios said. "Honduras wishes to live in harmony and peace with its neighbors and with the rest of the nations of the world."

For that reason, the contras will be expelled immediately.

He said that Honduras has almost 50,000 Salvadoran, Nicaraguan and Guatemalan refugees.

Executions Threatened
An Indian rebel leader has threatened to execute 23 Sandinist prisoners of war if Nicaraguan troops try to liberate them by force, United Press International reported from Managua.

The Misura rebels, who include three Nicaraguan Indian groups, said they captured the soldiers in an attack Dec. 25, in which they seized the military base of Wasbapuli, 180 miles (290 kilometers) north of Managua in Zelaya province.

Steadman Fagoth, leader of the rebel organization, had offered earlier to exchange the POWs for 10 imprisoned Misura Indians. He said over the clandestine guerrilla Radio Misura on Wednesday that the army of the Sandinist government has "prepared an offensive of 700 soldiers with the intent of retaking the military base" of Wasbapuli.

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The Celebrity Architect Arrives

by Paul Goldberger

NEW YORK — If 1984 will be remembered for anything, it will be as the year in which architects moved into full-blown celebrity. This phenomenon has been coming for a long time — Philip Johnson's visage has beamed out at us from the covers of various national magazines for five years now, and Michael Graves was commissioned to design a shopping bag for Bloomingdale's more than a year ago — but it seemed to move into higher gear than ever last year.

The evidence of all of this is partly in actual buildings, partly in attitude. There are more large-scale buildings by "name" architects filling the downtowns of major cities in the United States than ever before; at a meeting of the Urban Land Institute in Boston in October, an audience of 2,500 showed up to hear a panel of architects and real-estate developers proclaim the advantages of hiring a celebrated architect to design a commercial building. The very banks and insurance companies that a few years ago were refusing to finance buildings by well-known "high-design" architects have now come to demand the very names they once rejected.

Some of this, of course, can be attributed to the altogether admirable higher level of design consciousness that has come to be in the last couple of years, and not to the mere pursuit of celebrity. And perhaps these two

things cannot be fully separated — maybe under the right conditions the pursuit of celebrity is, in itself, a factor that can raise the level of design quality.

That is the way we can describe what has happened to Richard Meier, the architect who has played a major role in the news all year. In April, Meier was named this year's winner of the Pritzker Prize, the \$100,000 award that has come to be thought of as the Nobel Prize equivalent in architecture, and has, in itself, done a fair amount to enhance the sense of the architect as celebrity.

And then in October, the J. Paul Getty Trust, which administers the \$2-billion endowment of the Getty Museum, named Meier the architect for the immense cultural complex it plans to build on a 740-acre (298-hectare) mountaintop site it owns in the Brentwood section of Los Angeles. The Getty project, which will involve a new museum and two related arts institutions, was perhaps the most coveted architectural commission in the world. Meier edged out two other internationally known architects, James Stirling and Fumihiko Maki, to win the job.

THE point here is not to say that the Getty was in search of a celebrity. Quite the opposite — the Getty conducted what may be the most serious, conscientious and complete search for an architect any institution has ever embarked on. But this earnest quest, which created more

than its share of suspense in the architectural world, had the effect of focusing attention not on actual buildings or designs, but on individuals, and thus, perhaps inadvertently, it enhanced the whole tendency to think of architects as cultural celebrities. Though Meier has had a wide reputation for years, he was not thought of before the Pritzker Prize and the Getty as a mainstream commercial architect; he was considered too serious, too intense, a designer for that. Now real estate developers are knocking on his door, too, and he is being mentioned as a possible designer for the kind of projects he was never offered before.

So perhaps this is a case of the notion of architect as celebrity being all to the good — lots of media attention is bringing more work to an architect of recognized quality. Is it the same in the case of another major event this year, the announcement that the government of France had hired I.M. Pei to renovate and add to the Louvre?

Pei's scheme, announced in February, calls for the construction of a glass pyramid in the center of the main court of the Louvre to serve as a new entrance to the vast museum. It caused considerable controversy, and not surprisingly, it is a startling design, on balance, to this viewer, too abstract and purist an object to bring unity to that complex mélange of classical buildings.

Though Pei's proposed reorganization of spaces within the Louvre was thoughtful, and his belief that the Louvre should not be

frozen in time is unquestionably correct, the glass pyramid still had an uncomfortable air to it, a sense of not belonging to the Louvre but of being imposed on it from without. It was hard not to think that the French government, aware of Pei's international celebrity as the architect of the wildly popular East Building of the National Gallery of Art in Washington, hired him in the hope that he would be able to bring some of that success to Paris, whether or not it was well suited to the problem at hand.

Other events, too, seemed to center around the idea of celebrity. Donald Trump, the flamboyant builder who has become New York's best-known real estate developer since William Zeckendorf Sr. — Trump's name is now a household word at least as well known as that of any of the architects he hires — not only asked Philip Johnson to design a building (a project that has since been abandoned), he filed two unusual lawsuits involving architects and architecture.

One was a libel suit against the architecture critic of the Chicago Tribune, Paul Gapp, for writing negatively about Trump's plan to build the world's tallest building on the East River, a scheme that Trump claimed had been "virtually torpedoed" by the negative review. Trump's plan was hardly far enough along to be destroyed by anybody, let alone an out-of-town critic; suing Gapp suggested that he, and all architecture critics, had more power — and thus more celebrity — than they really do. And of course the suit did much to increase Trump's own celebrity too.

The other lawsuit was less frivolous. It was against an architect, Philip Binswanger, who had designed Trump Plaza, Trump's new apartment house on Third Avenue, and then proceeded to provide a similar design for a rival developer, Morton Olshan, who planned to build it across the street. Trump was able to get the architect and developer to agree, in an out-of-court settlement, to make significant cosmetic changes in their design to avoid absolute duplication. The legal precedent for architectural design is not clear, but the additional boost this gives to Trump's celebrity certainly is.

RATHER more directly connected to the growing desire to see architects as celebrities is the success of a new design company, Swid-Powell, which was set up to produce household objects by well-known architects. This year Swid-Powell's first collection came to the stores, and it



Richard Meier's High Museum of Art in Atlanta.

includes dinner plates by Robert Venturi, Robert A.M. Stern, Richard Meier, Stanley Tigerman, Laurinda Spear and Charles Gwathmey and Robert Siegel, among others, as well as glassware and serving objects.

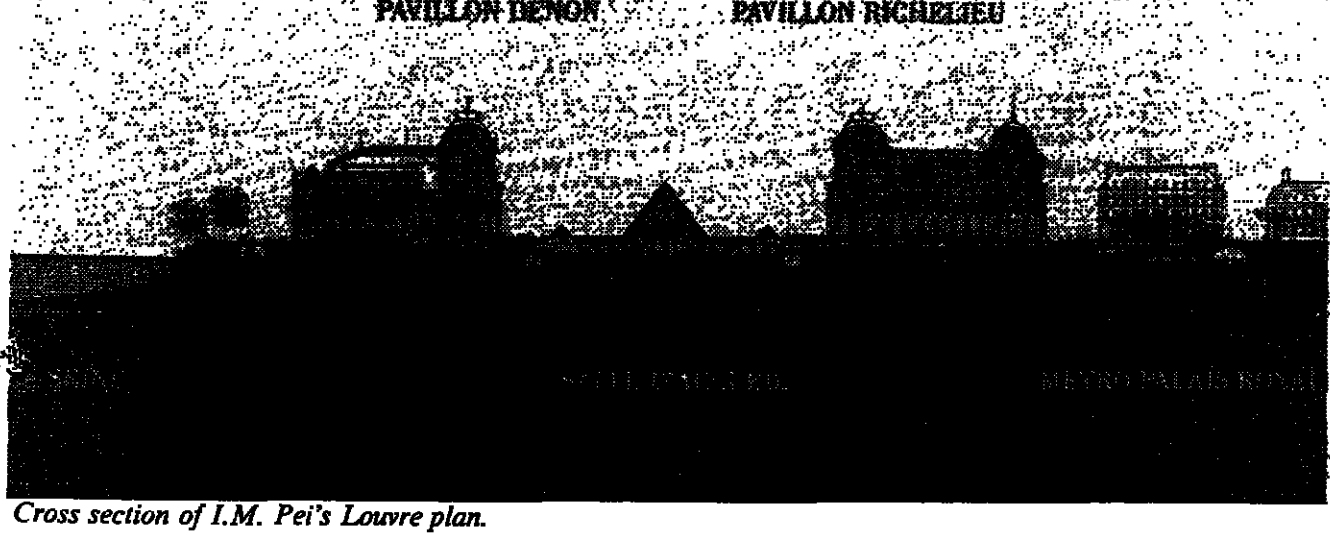
There is nothing wrong with any of this — in fact, it follows the increasing tendency of furniture manufacturers to offer tables, chairs, sofas and the like by celebrated architects. This year saw Gwathmey Siegel furniture from ICF and a line of Robert Venturi furniture from Knoll, for example. There is plenty of historical precedent, since architects from H.H. Richardson and Stanford White to Frank Lloyd Wright have designed household objects and furniture, and contemporary architects have long craved a chance to do the same.

The challenge, however, is particularly difficult in the arena in which Swid-Powell is operating, for it is especially easy when producing small objects like plates and glassware to fall prey to the temptation to market anything that has the right name on it. The outlook here seems promising, since the first collection is generally strong, most notably in the plates of Gwathmey Siegel. And the Swid-Powell principals have had the good sense to say no to some designs by very famous names that were not up to par. Architects are not licensing companies; the way fashion designers have become — they are creators whose names, if they are to hold what meaning they have, must not be allowed to become labels.

For the real question underlying all of this

is not whether architecture has become a creature of fashion; it always has been that to some extent, and it is surely so now. The question is at what point this tendency to pursue the fashionable compromises the integrity of the art that must, at bottom, be part of all great architecture. When we think in terms of actual designs, the lure of fashion has probably got the better of us, as it has when the lust for the new becomes the overpowering factor in a design judgment.

BUT none of this should blind us to some of the truly distinguished architecture being made now. The kind of architecture that best expresses the spirit of this time, the architecture that picks up bits and pieces of history and puts them, collage-like, into a new and complex whole, can yield masterworks. Though I have seen it only in photographs, I suspect that James Stirling's new museum in Stuttgart may have been the finest building to have opened this year. The LTV Tower in Dallas by Richard Koning of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, among the best skyscrapers built in the United States this year, shows the possibility of thoughtful connection between the Modernist skyscraper tradition and the new, romantic-Modernist impulse, as does the recent work of Kohn Pederson Fox, Cesar Pelli, Helmut Jahn and Michael Graves, whose Humana headquarters in Louisville, Kentucky, will be finished this spring.



Cross section of I.M. Pei's Louvre plan.

Through 'Swan Lake's' Troubled Waters

by David Stevens

PARIS — Hardly any ballet in the repertoire can challenge the indestructible popularity of "Swan Lake," not only for the atmosphere, color and variety of Tchaikovsky's score, but for the universal appeal of its tragic story of lovers destroyed by outside forces, however confused it may be in the telling.

Yet hardly any ballet of consequence has taken such a long time to achieve that popularity throughout the dance world, or has had its libretto so incessantly rewritten or otherwise tampered with, or its score so thoroughly cut, added to, shifted around and generally mutilated.

As a result, although almost every major production of "Swan Lake" traces its ancestry to the celebrated 1895 staging by Marius Petipa and Lev Ivanov in St. Petersburg, no two productions are absolutely identical and some are downright eccentric as choreographers strive to clarify the story or give particular significance to the fairy tale.

Thus, Rudolf Nureyev's new choreography and mise en scene for the Paris Opéra has reopened the debate for the umpteenth time, with reactions ranging from qualified approval to outrage. It is not that it is 20 years ago for the Vienna State Opera — so he has had plenty of time to think about it. But one of the particular problems in Paris is that it replaces one of the most important postwar productions of the work, one that has been in the Paris repertoire for almost a quarter-century and the only one up to now that the Opéra's ballet troupe has ever had.

"Swan Lake," the composer's first ballet, was commissioned from Tchaikovsky by the Bolshoi Theater in Moscow in 1875 and produced there in 1877 in choreography by one Julius Reisinger, the theater's ballet master, whose competence and imagination for the job at hand appear to have been slight or nonexistent. Furthermore the conductor had never before been confronted by a score that was so complicated. For a variety of reasons, in the course of performances about a third of Tchaikovsky's score was cut and replaced by the music of others. A revival in 1880 choreographed by Joseph Hansen, who succeeded Reisinger as ballet master, fared no better. In addition, the public was hardly used to such dramatic content, let alone to such an ambitious score. The result was no success, but not a disaster either, and the Moscow production ran until its sets disintegrated.

When Tchaikovsky died in 1893, only this production had been staged, and he died understandably believing that the score was not a success.

kovsky was introduced, the chief villain of this being the composer-conductor Riccardo Drigo.

No matter. Petipa laid out the broad lines of the staging and entrusted the choreography of Acts 2 and 4, the "white" acts, to his assistant Ivanov, while doing himself Acts 1 and 3, with their national and character dances. The production was launched on its road to overwhelming popularity, and Ivanov's Act 2 in particular has almost achieved the status of an untouchable masterpiece, one that has a life of its own in companies who lack the desire or the resources to produce the full work.

But the road to worldwide popularity was not smooth. Diaghilev sought to introduce "Swan Lake" to the western Europe in his 1911 London season, in a version that eliminated Act 1 and compressed the remainder into two acts. But he was a victim of his own success in introducing modern works and the "new art" of Mikhail Fokine, and this revival was seen as uninteresting and the work as old-fashioned, even though Nijinsky danced the prince in three performances. Diaghilev, no slouch at judging public taste, was in this case only a few decades in advance of the post-World War II wave of enthusiasm for the Romantic ballet repertoire.

It was not until 1934 that the first complete production of the Petipa-Ivanov version was given in the West, mounted for the Vic-Wells Ballet in London by Nicholas Sergeyev, a former ballet master of the Maryinsky who fled Russia during the Revolution with his annotated choreographies. This was the basis for all the later productions by the Sadler's Wells company, today's Royal Ballet, as well as by numerous other companies in the West.

Despite the fact that the Paris Opéra Ballet is one of companies in the world best

endowed to handle major works with large supporting forces, it was not until 1960 that "Swan Lake" entered its repertoire.

In 1953, Vladimir Bourmeister, ballet master of the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Music Theater in Moscow, staged an important revival of the work, significant in that it was the first to return to the original order of Tchaikovsky's score and in the special attention that Bourmeister — who was, after all, flying under Stanislavsky's flag — gave to the dramatic content. He retained the Ivanov Act 2, however, and he was in no position to return to the original tragic ending. With the advent of socialist realism and the requirement for "positive" heroes, Soviet endings to "Swan Lake" have been happy ones, sometimes with Siegfried defeating Rothbart in hand-to-hand combat.

When the Bourmeister production toured in the West in 1956 it created a considerable stir, one result being that he repeated the production for the Paris Opéra. This version — revived frequently in different Paris sites, such as the courtyard of the Louvre and the Palais des Congrès, and with changes of décor — has been the Paris production until Nureyev introduced his new version last month.

Nureyev's version, d'après Petipa and Ivanov, is of considerable interest, eclectic and with touches of originality. His overall concept is to treat the story from beginning to end as the prince's dream. As in Vienna 20 years ago, this prince is a dreamer — in no mood to assume the responsibilities or leadership, let alone marriage.

An added opening scene shows a young woman being spirited away by the evil Rothbart. The prince is awakened by his rather sinister looking tutor to join his friends, and in the dream the tutor is transformed into Rothbart — and danced by the same dancer.

The role of Rothbart is further enhanced by a vigorous virtuosic variation introduced into the middle of the Black Swan pas de deux in Act 3.

Nureyev also greatly enhances the role of traditional mime in the middle two acts, although the opening act has become largely a succession of seemingly unmotivated dances.

The most welcome change is a return to a semblance of a tragic ending. Dream or no dream, this version is a metaphor for an impossible love. There is no overflowing of the lake, but Rothbart again sweeps up Odette — as in the opening scene — and they rise beyond the reach of the prince, who collapses.

This new "Swan Lake" has solid assets in the sets of Ezio Frigerio and the costumes of the Franca Squarziapino. Frigerio has devised a vast, square-cornered space in Victorian Gothic style with a back wall that slides apart to reveal watery scenes that vaguely evoke Monet, while Squarziapino has created Italian Renaissance costumes in subdued hues. Despite the mixture of styles — after all, one can do anything in a dream — the result is harmonious and appealing.

Finally, the return of "Swan Lake" to the company's repertoire is welcome for the health of the company. The double role of Odette-Odile is one of the most testing in the repertoire, the Paris troupe has a lot of young ballerinas who can only benefit from coming to grips with it. In the first casts, Elisabeth Platel and Claude de Vulpien displayed solid technique but not yet a great deal of character, and much the same could be said for the attractive prince of Charles Jude. Patrice Bart made the most of his double role as the tutor and Rothbart, giving a brilliant account of his new, close-to-the-ground Act 3 variation.



It's Lift-Off Time For Digital Sound

by Hans Fantel

NEW YORK — In the history of the phonograph, last year is likely to be remembered as a watershed separating two eras of recorded sound: analog and digital.

Not that digital sound dates from 1984. Its invention, in fact, was not a single flash of anyone's inspiration but an accretion dating back to Napoleonic times when a French nobleman, Baron Augustin Cauchy, laid the mathematical foundations that were later radically elaborated by Dr. Claude Shannon of Bell Laboratories into the theory basic to digital encoding. But 1984 unquestionably is the year in which digital sound came into its own as a force in the market.

At the year's beginning, the technical merits of digital sound were no longer in doubt; yet, whether the new format would find the public acceptance to assure its commercial health was still uncertain. Now that question has been resoundingly resolved, and digital sound — as embodied in the Compact Disc — is clearly destined to be the standard of the future. Next to the introduction of electricity into the process of sound recording in 1925, this is the most far-reaching technical shift in more than a century of phonography.

To appreciate the nature of this shift in its intellectual and technical aspects, one must turn to the ideas of Thomas S. Kuhn, the eminent historian of science. Kuhn points out that different precepts about nature predominate at different historical periods and shape the scientific imagination as well as the technology that grows from it. The current changes in methods of sound recording illustrate this strikingly.

When Thomas Edison conceived the idea of sound recording in 1877, the prevailing imagery of invention was mechanical, conditioned by the machines that had transformed life during the Industrial Revolution. Accordingly, it took shape as a purely mechanical contraption, wiggling in analog motion to the musical sound waves, dependent on needle and horn. There was, in consequence,

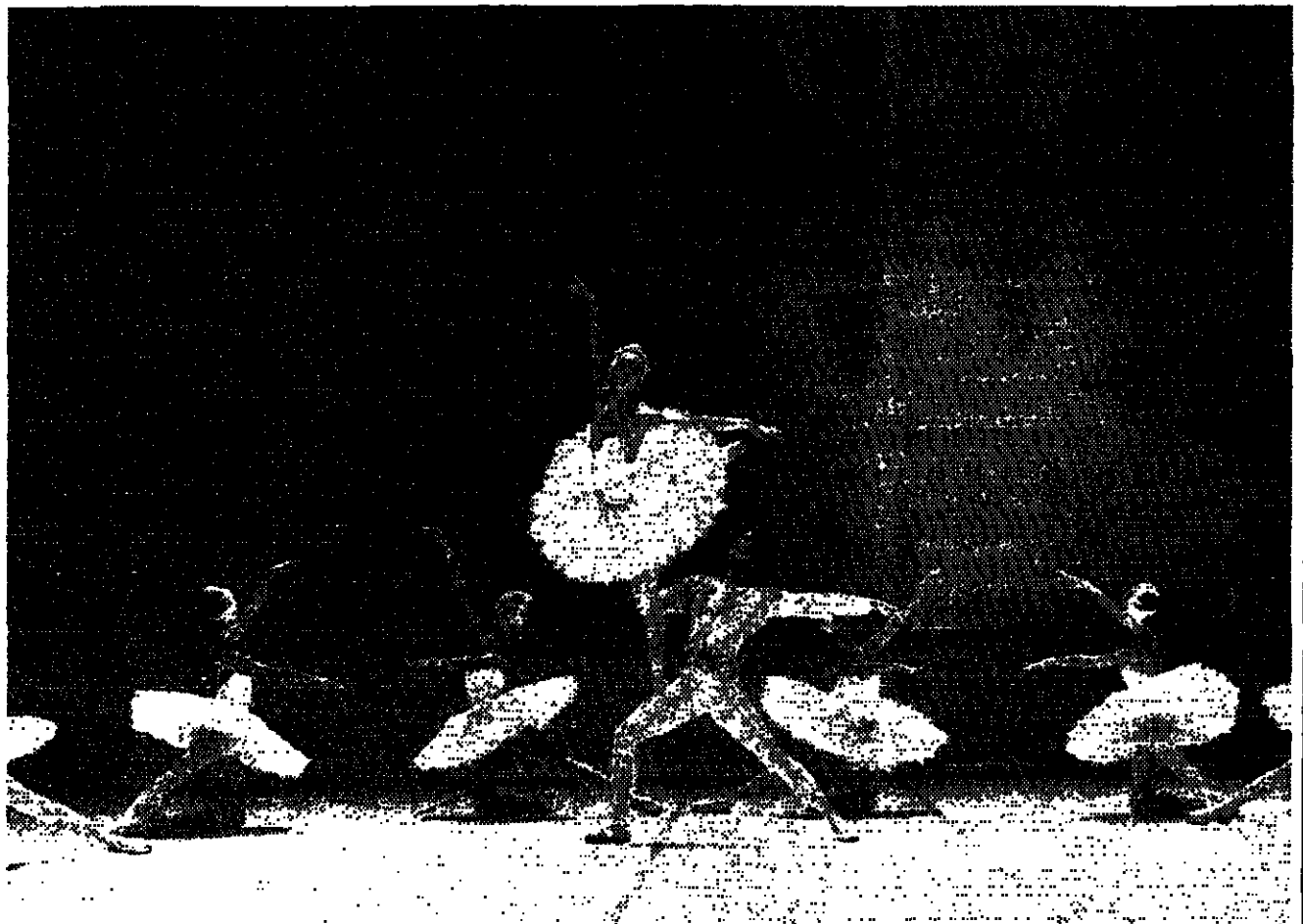
a kind of harmonious coherence between Edison's inventive mind, the mental cast of the surrounding culture and the character of his product.

By the late 20th century, the dominant mode of scientific and technical thought had changed. Physical reality was no longer perceived in terms of classical mechanics as a continuous exchange of forces. Physical reality was seen in terms of quanta that shape the universe through the action of discontinuous packets. As a conceptual mode and style of thought, this relates also to the computer's way of dealing with data — chopping all forms of information into binary bits. Since the digital phonograph deals with music in the form of computerized bits, it brings the method of sound recording in line with the prevalent technological and intellectual climate. One might say that the digital phonograph restores the original harmonious coherence between the instrument and its era.

But in a trading civilization, ideas are proved not only in the laboratory but also in the market. It is in this respect that 1984 has placed history's stamp of confirmation on the idea of digital sound. Final figures are not yet in, but it is evident that sales of digital record players have spurred in the closing months of last year.

ONE reason for this sharply accelerated growth curve is a kind of digital population explosion. Almost everyone who hears a good digital sound system is so enraptured by its superior sound that he wants to share his enthusiasm with music-minded friends. Thus, public awareness spreads in geometric progression — somewhat like the multiplication of rabbits.

Victor Hugo is to blame, among other things, for the old saw about nothing being more powerful than an idea whose time has come. It's not really a provable statement, but as a case in point one might cite the digital phonograph in 1984.

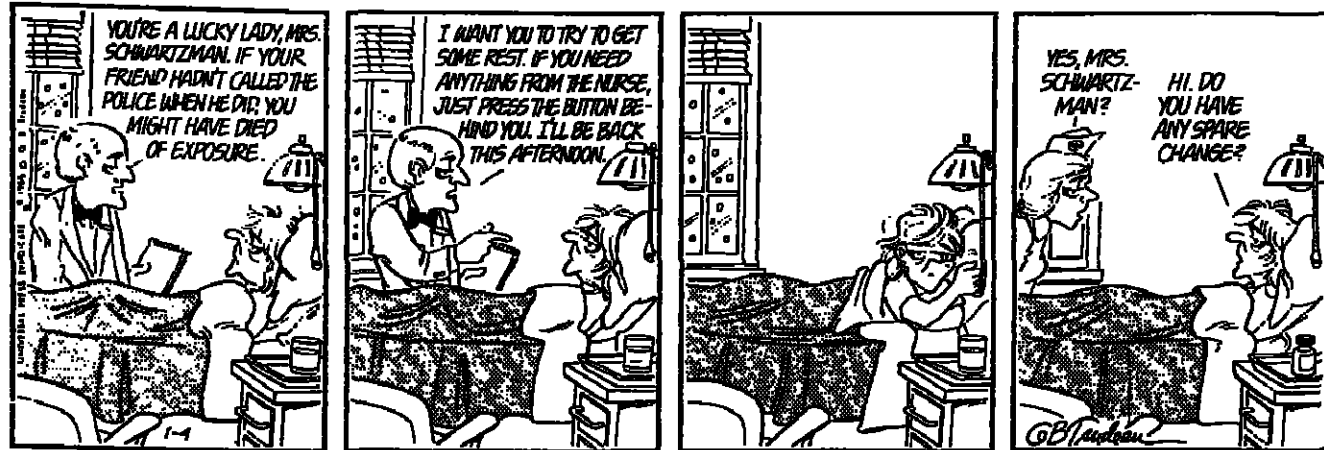


Elisabeth Platel and Charles Jude in Nureyev's Paris "Swan Lake."

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Portugal's Holiday Staple

by Patrick Reyna

LISBON—Holiday tables elsewhere are high with seasonal specialties like roast goose, turkey or ham, but in Portugal from Christmas to Epiphany, everyone looks forward to yet another serving of the daily favorite—*bacalhao*, or dried, salted codfish.

The day before Christmas, President Ramalho Eanes sat down to a codfish lunch in the presidential palace with three Portuguese emigrant families from the holidays from France, West Germany and Luxembourg.

Boiled codfish garnished with potatoes and broccoli cut across political lines as Christmas Eve in the homes of Mario Soares, the Socialist prime minister, his conservative opponent Francisco Lucas Pires and the Communist Party leader, Alvaro Cunhal.

The same dish, perhaps this time with chopped onions or cream sauce, also appeared on menus for New Year's Eve and for Epiphany, the Feast of the Three Kings, this Sunday. In between and during the rest of the year, people in this country of 10 million

will eat *bacalhao* for lunch and dinner—and even for breakfast in some places.

No one is certain when Portugal's love affair with the *fiet amigo* or "old faithful"—as the fish is known here—began, but for centuries Portuguese have fished the icy North Atlantic where the cod lives.

The government regulatory commission for cod sales estimates annual per capita consumption at 17 pounds (7.7 kilograms). The commission says at least 3.3 pounds are eaten during the holiday period.

Because of a variety of international regulations, the Portuguese fishing fleet's annual 15,000-ton quota cannot meet the country's demand for cod. So Portugal imports an additional 25,000 tons from Iceland, 20,000 tons from Canada, 18,000 tons from Norway and lesser amounts from Denmark and the United States.

Although cod is eaten fresh in many countries, in Portugal *bacalhao* is always dried and salted, except for the heads, which are sold fresh as special delicacies. The cod arrives "wet," or fresh, in Portugal, where it is salted and dried on huge racks.

The pungent odor of salt cod permeates Portuguese supermarkets as well as the smallest village shops where the flattened,

triangular pieces decorate the windows like so many grayish, salted kites.

Salt cod may have been what gave early Portuguese mariners an edge on the rest of the world's sailors as they set forth in the 15th and 16th centuries on their voyages of discovery. The dried fish kept indefinitely and provided captains and crews with a nourishing if boring diet.

VASCO da Gama munched on *bacalhao* as he rounded the Cape of Good Hope in 1489, and another Portuguese navigator in the service of Charles V of Spain, Fernão de Magalhães, better known as Magellan, probably grew tired of it in the three years it took him to become the first captain to circumnavigate the globe.

Although fast-food restaurants have come to Lisbon and the country's bigger cities, there appears to be no danger that the Portuguese will abandon the *bacalhao* for something like a hamburger. After all, as everyone here knows, there are at least 365 ways to prepare *bacalhao*—one for each day of the year.

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Following Piero's Trail

by R.W. Apple Jr.

EACH generation makes its own list of the greatest artists of the past; it is not uncommon for someone who was little known in his own lifetime, like Vermeer, to be judged a paragon hundreds of years later. In our own day, perhaps the most dramatic example of the upgrading of a painter's reputation is that of Piero della Francesca, that mysterious genius of the quattrocento from the Tuscan backwater of Sansepolcro. Almost ignored in the 19th century (Ruskin barely mentions him), Piero is acknowledged today to be one of the greatest artists who ever lived, worthy of comparison to Leonardo or Van Eyck.

His relatively few surviving pictures appeal strongly to our modern eyes, conditioned as they are by Cubism and Cézanne, because he was a master of geometry and volume. There is something almost abstract in his faces, and there are no grandiose flourishes. As Aldous Huxley, a great admirer, put it: "A natural, spontaneous and unpretentious grandeur—this is the leading quality of all Piero's work. He is majestic without being at all strained, theatrical or hysterical—as Handel is majestic, not as Wagner." To which I would add that Piero infuses his subjects with a timeless serenity that is devoid of sweetness. It is that which guarantees, in the words of the late Kenneth Clark, that he will remain on the creative pinnacle "even when the tide of taste that carried him there has withdrawn."

We know relatively little about his life—not even, for sure, to whom he was apprenticed, although it is thought likely that he first worked with Domenico Veneziano. He was born about 1420 in Sansepolcro (sometimes called Borgo San Sepolcro), a town in the upper Tiber Valley between Assisi and Florence, and spent most of his life there, dying there on Oct. 12, 1492—the very day that another Italian, Christopher Columbus, made his momentous discovery on the other side of the world. But he also worked in Florence and Urbino, in Ferrara and Rimini, and he clearly came into contact with and was deeply influenced by the work of the Florentine Masaccio and the Flemish Rogier van der Weyden, who also spent time in Ferrara.

American museums, so rich in the work of so many Old Masters, afford little opportunity to relish the genius of Piero della Francesca. In New York, there is only the Frick Collection's fragment of the great St. Augustine altarpiece, painted for Sansepolcro; two other fragments, one in the Frick, the other in the National Gallery in Washington, were probably done by an assistant. The only other universally acknowledged Piero in the United States are in New England—at the Clark Institute in Williamstown, Massachusetts, and a powerful "Hercules" in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum in Boston.

To see Piero whole, one must devote several days to the project and visit the places south and southeast of Florence where much of his best work remains: Arezzo, a somewhat forbidding place, and Perugia, self-confident on its hill-top, and Monterchi, an out-of-the-way hamlet that most travelers speed past, and Sansepolcro itself, a compact little town of 6,000 people with ridged red roofs, and Urbino, the city of Raphael, with its glorious Ducal Palace, and finally Rimini, now a grotesque overbuilt resort. There are other Piero masterpieces to be seen elsewhere in Europe, but not many; more about them later. A good approach is to take a three-day trip, starting and ending in Florence, traversing some magnificent scenery, but concentrating on this one great artist. (On the way you will not miss the Fra Angelicos in Cortona or the Giotto in Assisi; the Blue Guide to Northern Italy will lead you to those delights and many more, but you will have to lengthen your trip accordingly.)

While you are visiting the Uffizi, before setting off, take special note of the Urbino diptych, which depicts Federico da Montefeltro, Duke of Urbino—a celebrated general who was the sworn enemy of Piero's early patron, Sigismondo Malatesta—and his wife, Battista Sforza. They face each other in profile, against a panoramic landscape: she wan and almost lifeless, in jewels and clothes rendered with a Flemish passion for detail, he book-nosed, dark and powerful, in a simple red cassock and matching flat hat. On the reverse they approach each other in ceremonial chariots, accompanied by various Virtues; beneath are verses extolling his triumphs and her restraint. The handling of color and light is incredibly deft and delicate, never melodramatic.

Arezzo, just 50 miles (80 kilometers) down the Tiber to Città di Castello, and from there you fork left on SS21 to Monterchi, where Piero's mother was born. Monterchi is relegated to the small print by the guidebooks, and until recently there were no signs to tell the traveler that there was anything to detain him. It was taken there many years ago by an old friend, Rainaldo Butoni, a Piero fanatic who lives in Perugia, and I have been back



Piero's "Resurrection" in Sansepolcro.

the autostrada, was the birthplace of Petrarch, the poet, of Guido, who invented our musical scale, and of Vasari, the artist and biographer of artists. But it owes its modern fame to Piero, who painted a St. Mary Magdalene in the cathedral about 1466, and covered the choir in the Church of San Francesco with his mighty frescoes of the Legend of the True Cross.

Already hanging in flakes from the walls 140 years ago, they have been repeatedly restored, most recently according to a system whereby heavily damaged areas have been filled in with a distracting, supposedly neutral buff color. The lighting is not all that it might be, the church is often crowded and tour guides deliver their spiels, usually full of misinformation, in voices better suited to the parade ground. But the pictures are great enough to withstand all of that and more. Symmetry vying with irregularity, the pale colors of the palette and the skillful and unobtrusive use of perspective combine to yield a remarkable monumentality. The Queen of Sheba adores the wood from which the cross was made and visits Solomon in two of the most famous scenes; Constantine and Heraclius defeat infidels in two others. "The Dream of Constantine" is usually counted as the most dramatic of Piero's visions. For me, the most gripping passage in the frescoes is not any of the hundreds of human figures that are to be seen or glimpsed, but the rearing gray horse at the extreme left of Constantine's victory, seemingly ready to gallop off the wall, washed by what Clark calls "the most perfect morning light in all of Renaissance painting."

After lunch, make for Perugia, like Arezzo an old Etruscan city. As H.V. Morton remarks in "A Traveler in Italy," the curious, haughty beauty of Piero's women has an Etruscan quality about it, and so do many of the faces you will see as you stroll down the Corso Vannucci, Perugia's main street, to the National Gallery of Umbria. One of the least-known of the great museums of Italy, it contains major works by Perugino and Pinturicchio, a rare if wretchedly preserved example of the work of Domenico Veneziano, and a polyptych attributed to Piero. After Arezzo, you will have no difficulty in coming to the same conclusion as the experts—that most of it is the clumsy work of others; but the Annunciation at the top, especially the brilliant perspective and the glowing color of the colonnade, is pure Piero.

Rouie 53-bis leads north along the Tiber to Città di Castello, and from there you fork left on SS21 to Monterchi, where Piero's mother was born. Monterchi is relegated to the small print by the guidebooks, and until recently there were no signs to tell the traveler that there was anything to detain him. It was taken there many years ago by an old friend, Rainaldo Butoni, a Piero fanatic who lives in Perugia, and I have been back



Detail from the frescoes in Arezzo.

INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel. 72.12.11).
RECEIVAL—Jan. 6: Herbert Tachezi organ (Bach).
Museum of Mankind (tel. 93.45.41).
EXHIBITION—To Jan. 20: "Medieval Art from Serbian Monasteries."
Singsoper (tel. 532.40).
BALLET—Jan. 10: "The Fairy Doll" (Hassler).
OPERA—Jan. 6 and 11: "The Queen of Spades" (Tchaikovsky).
Jan. 7: "Lohengrin" (Wagner).
Jan. 8: "Elektra" (R. Strauss).
Jan. 9: "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Rossini).
OPERA—Jan. 5: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss).
Theater an der Wien (tel. 57.96.32).
MUSICAL—Jan. 5-6, 10-11: "Cats" (Lloyd Webber).
Volksoper (tel. 532.40).
OPERA—Jan. 5: "The Cenci" (Princo).
Jan. 6: "The Merry Widow" (Lehar).

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Royal Flemish Opera (tel. 233.66.85).
BALLET—Jan. 5: "Coppelia" (Saint-Léon, Delibes).
Jan. 6, 9, 11: "Samson et Dalila" (Saint-Saëns).
BRUSSELS, Bellevue Museum (tel. 511.44.25).
EXHIBITION—To Jan. 20: "Columbian Gold Artifacts."
Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel. 511.29.95).
CONCERT—Jan. 11: Flanders Philharmonic Orchestra, François Huybrechts conductor (Bach, Sibelius).

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Nikolaj Gallery (tel. 13.16.26).
EXHIBITIONS—To March 3: "Soviet Revolution Posters," "Aboriginal Art."
Radio House Concert Hall (tel. 35.06.47).
CONCERT—Jan. 6: Radio Light Orchestra, Roman Zeilinger conductor (Mozart, Strauss).
Tivoli Hall (tel. 14.77.65).
OPERA—Jan. 5: "La Traviata" (Verdi).
Jan. 11: "Cavalleria Rusticana" (Mascagni).
MUSICAL—Jan. 5, 7-11: "Guys and Dolls" (Loesser).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel. 628.87.95).
Barbican Art Gallery—To Jan. 6: "Christmas."
To Jan. 7: "Folk Nativities of the World."
To Jan. 20: "James Tissot 1836-1902."
Barbican Hall—Jan. 8-11: BBC Symphony Orchestra, Peter Ebdon conductor (Stockhausen).
Barbican Theatre—Royal Shakespeare Company—Jan. 7-11: "Peter Pan" (Barrie).
British Museum (tel. 636.15.55).
EXHIBITIONS—To Jan. 31: "Japanese Paintings from the Harari Collection," "Prints in Germany 1880-1933."
To March 10: "The Golden Age of Anglo-Saxon Art: 966-1066."
Hayward Gallery (tel. 928.57.08).
EXHIBITIONS—To Jan. 6: "Henri Matisse Sculpture and Drawings."
To April 30: "Renoir," "John Walker: Paintings from the Alba and Oceania Series."
National Theatre (tel. 928.22.52).
THEATRE—Jan. 7 and 10: "Coriolanus" (Shakespeare).

FRANCE

PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel. 277.12.33).
EXHIBITIONS—To Jan. 28: "Kandinsky," "Homage to Van Gogh."
Galerie Horowitz (tel. 555.58.27).
EXHIBITION—To Jan. 26: "Fred Perrier."
Grand Palais (tel. 261.54.10).
EXHIBITIONS—To Jan. 7: "Exposition de la France 1889-1939."
To Jan. 28: "Watteau (1684-1721)."
To Feb. 4: "Zhongshan: Tombs of Forgotten Kings."
Musée du Louvre (tel. 260.39.26).
EXHIBITIONS—To Jan. 28: "French Drawings of the 17th Century."
To April 15: "Holbein."
Musée du Luxembourg (tel. 234.25.95).
EXHIBITION—To Feb. 10: "Hippolyte, Auguste and Paul Flandrin."
Palais des Sports (tel. 828.40.90).
CIRCUS—To Jan. 13: Moscow Circus.
Salle Pleyel (tel. 563.88.73).
CONCERTS—Jan. 7: Orchestra Colonne, Claude Bardou conductor (Chopin, Tchaikovsky).
Jan. 9 and 10: Orchestra de Paris, Daniel Barenboim conductor (Handel, Beethoven).
Théâtre des Champs Elysées (tel. 723.22.77).
CONCERT—Jan. 8: Orchestra Nationale de France, Tamas Vassary conductor (Mozart).
OPERA—To Jan. 7: "La Périole" (Offenbach).
RECEIVAL—Jan. 9: Marilyn Horne.
Théâtre du Rond-Point (tel. 256.70.80).
CONCERT—Jan. 6: Nouveau Trio Pasquier (Schubert, Brahms).
Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel. 233.44.44).
OPERA—Jan. 5, 9, 11: "La Fille de Madame Angot" (Lecocq).
Jan. 6, 8, 10: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss).
RECEIVAL—Jan. 7: Teresa Berganza mezzo-soprano, Julian Alvarez Perajón piano (Schubert, Schumann).

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BALLET—Jan. 5: "Nutcracker" (Ivanov, Tchaikovsky).
Jan. 11: "Les Interminables des Cœurs" (Pepi, Debussy, Wagner).
OPERA—Jan. 7: "Aida" (Verdi).
Jan. 8: "Il Trovatore" (Verdi).
Jan. 9: "The Marriage of Figaro" (Mozart).
Jan. 10: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Nicolai).
Philharmonie (tel. 25.48.80).
CONCERTS—Berliner Philharmonische Orchestra—Jan. 5 and 6: Riccardo Muti conductor (Bach, Bruckner).
Jan. 8 and 9: Riccardo Muti conductor, Alexis Weissenberg piano (Prokofiev, Tchaikovsky).
COLOGNE, Museum für Ostasiatische Kunst (tel. 40.50.38).
EXHIBITION—To Jan. 13: "Korean Art."
Oper der Stadt (tel. 21.25.81).
OPERA—Jan. 5: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss).
Römisches-Germanisches Museum (tel. 221.23.04).
EXHIBITION—To Jan. 27: "The Treasury of San Marco."
FRANKFURT, Alte Oper (tel. 134.04.00).
BALLET—Jan. 7: "Swan Lake" (Pepi/Ivanov, Tchaikovsky).
CONCERTS—Jan. 10 and 11: Radio Symphony Orchestra of Frankfurt, Stefan Kramarsky (Tchaikovsky).
OPERA—Jan. 5: "Gaspardone" (Müller).
RECEIVAL—Jan. 10: McKenzies-Ware Duo (Berg, Honegger).
Cafe Theater (tel. 77.74.66).
THEATRE—Jan. 6, 8-11: "The Road of the Grasspate" (The Smell of the Crowd) (Newley).

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JAPAN

TOKYO, Idemitsu Art Gallery (tel. 213.31.28).
EXHIBITION—To Feb. 3: "The Influence of Ceramic Art in East and West."
Kanagawa Kenmin Hall (tel. 662.59.01).
Jan. 13: Yomiuri Nippon Symphony Orchestra, Seiji Mitsuishi conductor (J. Strauss).
Korakuen Stadium (tel. 811.21.11).
CIRCUS—To Feb. 17: Korakuen Great American Circus.
Tokyo Bunka Kaikan (tel. 822.21.11).
Jan. 8: Japan Philharmonic Orchestra, Willi Boskovsky conductor (J. Strauss).
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JAPAN

TRAVEL

What's Doing in Brussels

by Paul Lewis

BRUSSELS — Brussels is one of Europe's most comfortable and friendly cities. Getting around is easy; parks and museums are uncrowded and scantily attended; every other house seems to be a restaurant and often a surprisingly good one; people are polite and English is almost a national language.

As Europe's capital, the seat of the European Community's mammoth bureaucracy and home-away-from-home for countless corporations, Brussels is a cosmopolitan city. A multitude of nationalities rub shoulders in the streets, while restaurants and theaters cater to a wide variety of tastes in food and entertainment. Yet underneath this easygoing, international exterior, Belgium's capital is in a state of flux. Its center of gravity is shifting subtly, fragmenting into rival areas, each with its own offerings.

For some visitors the city is important today as the site of Europe's newest Modern Art Museum. For others it has become one of the most lively centers of the antiquities trade. English speakers value the amount of English-language entertainment available — far more than in any other Continental city. As for restaurants, Brussels has always had many of course, but new pockets of gastronomic opening up.

A decade or so ago, the social epicenter of Brussels, the area to which visitors automatically gravitated, was the Place de Brouckere, dominated by the old Metropole Hotel with the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie (opera and ballet) a block away, and the Boulevards Anspach and Adolphe Max, a bustling thoroughfare of commerce dividing the city in half. Today, this part of town seems increasingly shabby, dark and run-down. By contrast, the Grand Place, which has always been the city's greatest glory, is becoming even more attractive as more entry streets are confined to pedestrians, reducing the flow of traffic through Europe's finest medieval square. Why they refuse to ban vehicles outright, as conservationists demand, remains a mystery.

Old favorites are still there. At the Roi d'Espagne Café in the northwest corner, patrons quaff their beer under inflated pigs' bladders in the company of a stuffed horse. At night, the gold-painted facades of the old Guild Houses are magnificently illuminated, while on Saturday and Sunday morning, when traffic is excluded, the celebrated flower market lights up the Grand Place with a quite different array of colors.

A short distance from the south side of the square is the renowned fountain of Manneken Pis, a bronze statuette of an unbalanced cherub. To the north, the Petite Rue des Bouchers still leads into Europe's single most densely concentrated mass of gastronomic excellence. And at this time of year,

many of the restaurants packed into these tiny streets offer a splendid array of game from the Ardennes Forest.

After dinner, the cozy Estaminet on the Grasmart, a tiny bar with antique oak benches, is still the place for a nightcap of Gueuze, the bitter beer brewed without yeast and found only in Brussels. The more adventurous may try La Mort Subite, the echoing student café on the Rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagers, which hasn't seen a paint pot in this century.

Yet, while the Grand Place and its environs are deservedly the city's single biggest tourist attraction, other areas are bidding for attention. None more so than the area between the Place Royale and the Grand and Petit Sablon squares. The artistic event of the decade in Brussels was the opening in October of the new Modern Art Museum to coincide with the modernization of the old Beaux Arts Museum, which adjoins it on the southern side of the Place Royale. The result is a huge museum complex, covering the entire history of Western art and now one of the most modern and best arranged and lighted collections in Europe.

The visitor entering the Beaux Arts from the Rue de la Régence first wanders through its high 19th-century galleries, which house the museum's 16th- and 18th-century collection, now rehanging with greatly improved lighting. A separate part of the old museum building displays its medieval masters, including a special section devoted entirely to Brueghel. A short passageway leads from the old museum into the stylish new Modern Art Museum, an underground labyrinth consisting of eight semicircular, sunken floors, with windows looking out on a huge conical light shaft with a pond at the bottom. Although the modern section contains works by Henry Moore and Arp, its collection is devoted mainly to Belgian artists, including Ensor, Delvaux and Magritte. Belgian art may not be the most exciting, but the museum makes the best of it. Admission to the museums, which are open daily, except Monday, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., is free. The new museum also allows access to a redecorated 18th-century palace, Altenloh, on the edge of the Mont de la Cour. Its dazzling white and gold facade is reminiscent of the Baroque palaces of Vienna.

Only a few yards away, the Rue de la Régence leads into the Square du Petit Sablon, a pretty square, floodlit at night, with a garden in the center surrounded by 48 columns, each bearing a statue representing a traditional Brussels craft. Below the Petit Sablon is the Place du Grand Sablon, a much bigger square, full of antique shops and, on Saturdays and Sundays, the site of a big antique fair that many people believe is one of the best in Europe. Certainly, the selection seems just as good as in the more fashionable areas of Paris's Flea Market, and prices are definitely lower. After inspecting these stalls, walk a quarter-mile along the Rue Haute to the capital's own Flea Market, centered in the Place du Jeu de Balle. It displays an enticing pile of old Belgian junk, including everything you don't need but cannot live without. Bargain ruthlessly.

The Sablons, once a rather poor area, is



The Palais de Justice seen from Place Royale.

becoming a distinctly fashionable neighborhood as developers snap up the old Flemish houses near the square and turn them into expensive homes and apartments. Smart shops and restaurants are sprouting all over the place. No surprise, then, that in Belgian French, the equivalent of gentrification is *Sablonsation*.

paneled dining room in the old abbey, with an open fire at one end. Try the immense set menu at 1,300 Belgian francs (without wine). The restaurant is an ideal place for a Sunday lunch, followed by a tramp into the surrounding beech woods.

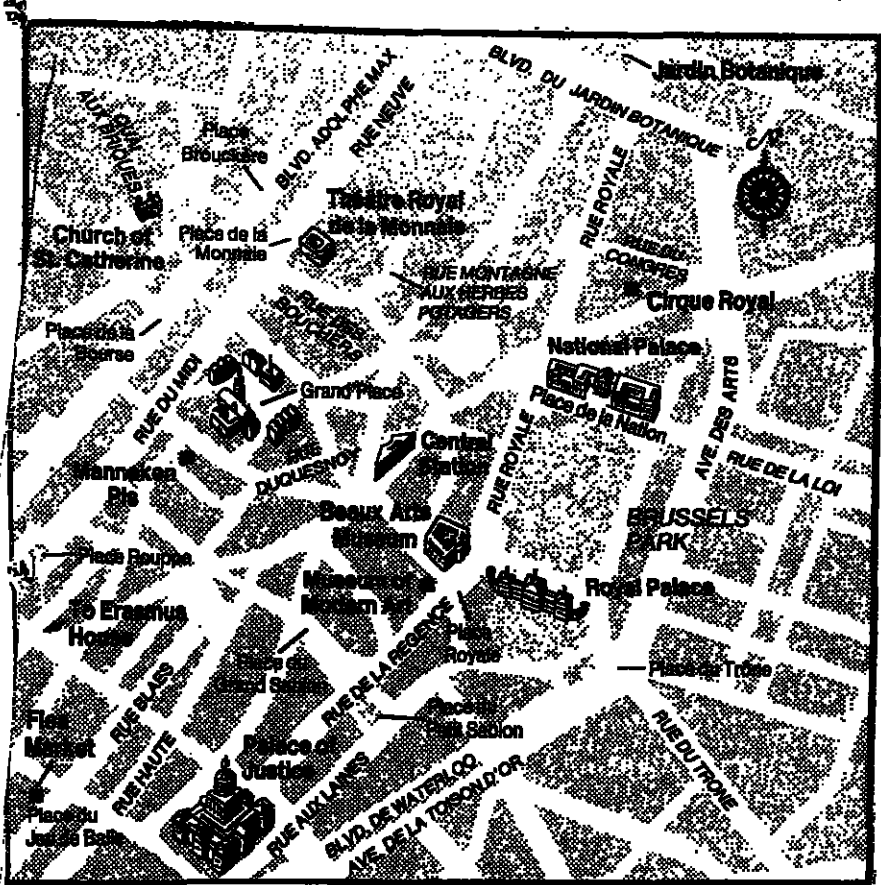
seafood. If you dine along the Quai aux Brûques, the place for an aperitif beforehand is the Spinnepokke, an 18th-century Flemish farmhouse turned into a small bar and eatery, a couple of minutes' walk away on the Place Jardin aux Fleurs.

So far as drinks are concerned, the city's speciality is Belgian beer, and there are more than 48 varieties, some in corked bottles, some drawn direct from the cask. Try Kriek, a cherry-flavored variety of Gueuze and much less bitter, or the raspberry beer called Framboise. The dark, sweet Trappist beers, made at local monasteries, are too heavy for some. But Oude Hooegaarden, unfiltered and fruity, is much lighter. Prices range from 60 to 120 Belgian francs a glass.

The city's weekly English-language magazine, *The Bulletin*, lists all theaters, films and concerts, recommends restaurants and museums and provides a synopsis of local news and features. In particular, it provides details of English-language theater. *The Bulletin* is on sale all over town, at 50 Belgian francs, but buy a copy at the airport or station on arrival because it's an indispensable guide. Those interested in dance will need no introduction to Maurice Béjart's Ballet of the 20th Century, which has been celebrating its 25th anniversary this year.

For most of the winter this company will be at the Cirque Royal or the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie, featuring Béjart's latest principal dancer, the American ballerina Shonach Mirk. Several new centers of theatrical activity this winter include Plan-K, a converted sugar mill on the Rue de Manchester, which offers a variety of plays in many languages as well as dance. In the suburbs are old favorites like the Erasmus House at Anderlecht, preserved as a museum and full of furniture, books and manuscripts that belonged to the great Renaissance scholar. Closed Tuesday and Friday.

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The New York Times

Offbeat Guides for Travelers

by James T. Yenckel

WASHINGTON — So many new travel guidebook series have appeared in the last few years that it's often hard to decide which is best for your trip. Each offers something a bit different.

Among the latest collections in U.S. bookstores are six offbeat series that originated outside the United States. They are quality alternatives to such standards as Fodor's, Fielding's, Frommer's, Birnbaum, Mitchell and the Blue Guides.

The new series — Insight, Dumont, Companion Guides, Travel Survival Kits, Gault-Millau and Knopf's — share a common characteristic: They are aimed at experienced travelers with a strong interest in learning about the place they are visiting. Their strength (with the exception of the Gault-Millau restaurant series) is the in-depth detail they provide on history and culture. You don't buy one of these guides if all you are looking for is the most comfortable hotel or a good beach resort.

In most cases, the texts won't become outdated anytime soon, which makes the books good holiday gifts for travelers whose plans are still in the indefinite future. The "how-to" advice has been relegated, quite properly, to an appendix, since it is assumed many travelers already know how.

Two of the series — Insight and Travel Survival Kits — feature text-wisdom Asian and African nations and keep the low-budget traveler very much in mind. Two others — Dumont and Companion — are long-standing historical and cultural series popular in their home countries. The remaining two — Gault-Millau and Knopf — are specialty guides.

Each series (with one exception, noted below) has been attractively designed. The maps, generally, are excellent and the photographs appealing. These are books to read before you go and to carry along on the trip for handy reference.

Insight Guides
A sprightly series, the Insight guides highlight contemporary life in a number of Asian, Pacific and Western Hemisphere nations. One of this year's books, "Southern California," describes "The L.A. Sound," for example, and notes in a chapter on "The Sporting Lifestyle" that today's boy-girl opening line in the city is "So where do you work out?"

Originating in Singapore in 1970, the series was the idea of Hans Johannes Hofer, a West German student of book production, who has given them a classy, well-packaged style: lots of good, clear maps and splashy color photos. The series has grown to more than 20 titles, which are released in the United States by Prentice-Hall, the New York publishing firm.

Among other destinations in the series: Bali, Burma, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Java, Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand, Hawaii, the American Southwest, Florida, Northern California, New England and Mexico. (Prentice-Hall, about \$15 paper.)

Travel Survival Kits

This jaunty series is directed at individual travelers who shun escorted tours to explore remote parts on their own. As the name suggests, it presents the basic, practical information needed to get along. The series got its start in 1974 when Tony and Maureen Wheeler, a British couple now living in Australia, toured Southeast Asia and produced what became a very popular guide for the world's vagabond youth, "South-East Asia on a Shoestring," now in its fourth edition.

Their firm, Lonely Planet, now has published more than 30 titles by a variety of authors and is one of Australia's largest independent publishers. Their latest book, all 820 pages of it, is about China. The series has been distributed in the United States for about six years.

The series is divided into two categories: "On a Shoestring," compact editions for the low-budget traveler, and "Travel Survival Kits," appealing to a wider audience.

The series' authors tend to be young adventurers, and they bring a lively, up-to-date tone to the texts. These are attractive books with good maps and color photography. (Lonely Planet, from \$7 to \$15 paper for "Survival Kits" and \$2.95 for phrasebooks.)

Dumont Guides

It's the past — art, architecture and history — that is the focus of this longtime German-language series, which is just now being updated and translated for English-speaking readers. About 80 titles have been published in German in the last 20 years. The first two available in English are "Paris and the Ile de France" and "Ireland."

These books are written not by a team but by individual authors. They are experts in their field, says the publisher, who can bring to the books "sophisticated knowledge of art and history." Klaus Bussman, the author of the Paris book, is professor of art history at the Professional College in Münster.

As an example of the historical detail included, the book devotes the first 100 of its 519 pages to the rise of Paris from its beginnings to the "Transformation of the City Since de Gaulle."

The guides (to countries, regions and cities) have been "extremely successful" in Germany, says the publisher, and are also being translated into Dutch.

The firm plans to publish about six titles a year. Upcoming early next year are guides to the Greek islands, the French Riviera and the Loire Valley. A Tuscan guide is due in the fall. To follow are Egypt, Scandinavia, Mexico, Japan, India, London, Israel and South America. (Stewart, Tabori & Chang, about \$13 to \$15 paper.)

Companion Guides

Like Dumont, these books have been published abroad for a number of years beginning in the 1960s in Britain — and only

in the last two years have been made readily available from a U.S. publisher.

Their aim, too, is to provide an expert's guidance to understanding a country's historical and cultural heritage.

The differences between the two series are in appearance and content. The Dumont guides have a sleek, modern look, with an easy-to-read page layout. The color photos are excellent. The look of the Companion guides, on the other hand, borders on the old-fashioned; they have fewer pictures, and these are black-and-white.

But the Companion guides take a much broader look at a country, including extensive observations on the people and their customs. The Dumont series puts its emphasis on full descriptions of art and architectural treasures.

Sometimes a bit scholarly in tone, the Companions are often quite evocative of a place, and the subjective observations of the authors make pleasurable reading.

Among other destinations in the Companion series: Florence, Venice, the Greek islands, mainland Greece, the Loire, London, Normandy, Rome, Shakespeare country, the south of France, the West Highlands of Scotland and Turkey. (Prentice-Hall, about \$13 paper.)

Gault-Millau Guides

Henri Gault and Christian Millau are a pair of witty, controversial French critics of fine dining who are credited with coining the term *nouvelle cuisine*. They rate restaurants and lodgings in a (so-far) short "Best of the World" series (France, Italy, London, Paris, New York, Los Angeles).

Restaurants are scored on a scale of 0 to 20, and exceptionally good places are awarded from one to four chef's hats based only on cooking and not on decor or atmosphere. A top rating is hard to achieve. Only in France does any restaurant get a 19. In "The Best of Italy," a nation of excellent cuisine, only six restaurants rate an 18, and none gets higher. In "The Best of New York," revised this year to include more hotels, shops and nightspots, Lutèce is ranked at the top of the city's restaurants, also with an 18.

But the real heart of the guides is in the lively capsule descriptions of each establishment, both fun to read and containing all the information you need to know to make a dining decision. (Crown Publishers, about \$13 paper.)

Knopf Traveler's Guides to Art

These are excellent guides for independent travelers in Europe. They are designed as reference books so readers can quickly find the most important art treasures in or near the cities and towns they visit.

To date, there are three books in the series: France, Italy and, most recently, Britain and Ireland.

The first three are attractive, although a bit heavy in hardcover for easy carrying. They work best for non-students of art, who want to know something (but not everything) about the works they are seeing. Particularly helpful are the biographies of major artists and brief essays on art history and various regional schools of art. (Knopf, \$14.95 hardcover.)

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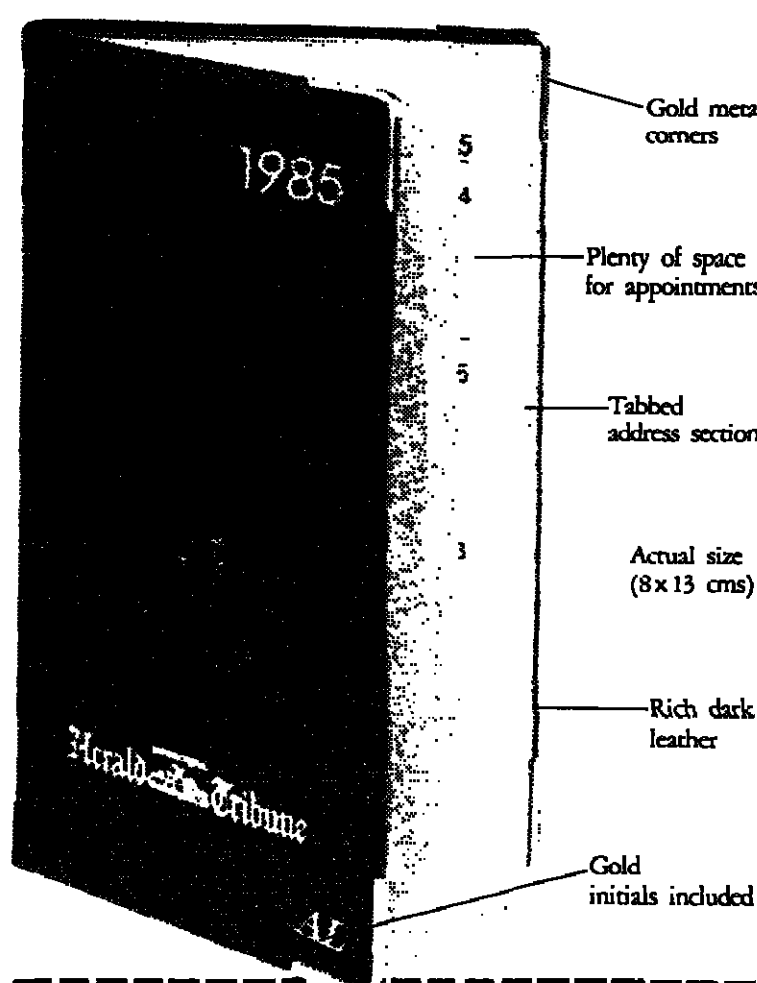
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Trip to U.S. Feudalism? His Visit Is Like to Ancient Emperors

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TECHNOLOGY

Industry Hopes to Perfect Car That Listens to Driver

By MARSHALL SCHUON
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The talking car has been around for five years now, since Nissan's Maxima started jabbering about doors ajar, low fuel and lights left on. Today, though, a more complex technology is on the horizon and it centers on an automobile that listens as well as talks.

Drivers of the late 1980s and early 1990s will converse with what now would be considered super vehicles, according to experts in the field. The idea is not as silly as it might seem, they say, because voice command will promote safety by allowing a driver to keep eyes on the road and hands on the wheel.

Prototypes perform only simple functions, such as starting the engine and turning on the lights and windshield wipers. But the end product is expected to be a car that can be tuned to its driver's interior climate and dial its cellular telephone, as well as respond to questions about engine condition, fuel economy and the driver's trip in general.

Voice command can promote safety in autos, the experts contend.

Renault is one of the manufacturers heavily involved in research on what has come to be called automotive dialogue. Daniel Dubus, chief engineer in the company's Scientific and Technical Affairs Division, said studies over the next year will provide management with sufficient information so a decision can be made on marketing cars that hear and interpret human speech.

Thus far, he said, the research has proved the feasibility of the concept — and turned up some problems as well. The difficulties are the same as those that have plagued other electronic engineers, including those at the Ford Motor Co., which also is investigating the idea's possibilities.

INITIALLY, Renault's work centered on voice control of secondary functions, such as wipers, turn signals and power windows. Part of the research also centered on the sort of information that drivers would want from the car and on how much they would be willing to pay for it, Mr. Dubus said.

At its heart, the system has a central computer and voice-recognition components, and its basic version works well in most sorts of traffic and noise situations. For Renault, word recognition was 95 percent, according to Mr. Dubus, with the car failing to comprehend about 4 percent of what was said to it, and misinterpreting 1 percent.

A computer interprets speech by converting the sound waves to electrical impulses, then translating them into digital form and comparing the combination of digits with a "template" that tells the computer what is meant. The chief difficulty is the wide variation in the way words are said — the inflection, the speed, the accent — and in separating one word from another.

Two forms of the system exist, the speaker-dependent version, in which the computer is trained to recognize a specific person's voice, and the speaker-independent system, which responds to words spoken by any voice at all. The latter is much more complex and less successful, requiring far more computer memory to sort out even a small vocabulary.

The strides in compressing the size of computers while increasing their power are what have made speech recognition in automobiles possible, but the state of the art still is such that speaker-dependent systems are more practical at present. As a specific voice is programmed, the computer learns the frequency

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

Dollar Retreats; Gold Off

Profit-Taking Cited in Selling

United Press International

NEW YORK — The dollar retreated Thursday but still remained near record levels in Europe, with dollar holders extremely nervous.

Gold fell early, but finished above the \$300 level.

The British pound advanced on the weaker dollar and dealers said there "was no great panic" by the Bank of England to support it.

After dipping to \$299.50 at the morning fixing, gold closed in London at \$303.50, down from Wednesday's close of \$305.50.

Republic National Bank in New York closed gold at \$302 an ounce, down from \$303 Wednesday.

The New York Commodity Exchange settled the January contract at \$301.40, down from \$302.60. This was the lowest since June 22, 1982, when it settled at \$298.

The dollar fell back from an early surge in Europe and dealers attributed the selling to profit-taking on Wednesday's advance.

"The dollar was overbought for weeks and especially on the first day of the year," said Timothy Summerfield, chief trader in the New York office of Chicago's Continental Illinois Bank. "People got themselves overvalued with dollars and that's why we saw this reaction."

There has been speculation of a concerted central bank effort to halt the dollar's surge which has been hampering the Federal Reserve's efforts to bring down interest rates and hurting U.S. exports.

The pound recovered from trading lows to close in London at \$1.51, up from \$1.485 Wednesday. In New York it finished at \$1.512, up from \$1.45.

In New York, the dollar closed at 3.1535 Deutsche marks, down from 3.1775; at 9.6575 French francs, down from 9.715, and at 1,941 Italian lira, down from 1,947.

In Europe, it closed at 1,947.80 lira in Milan, down from 1,949.50; at 3,1662 Deutsche marks in Frankfurt, down from 3,1727, and at 9,6915 francs in Paris, down from 9,72.

Calls for Changes Bring Tug-of-War Over Japan's Postal Savings System

By Susan Chira
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan's huge postal savings system, which for decades has financed industrial growth and government deficits, is facing pressure to change from officials at home and abroad.

The system was designed to encourage savings when Japan needed a steady source of low-interest funds to rebuild its industry. But in an age marked by increased competition from commercial banks and by interest-rate and capital-market deregulation, there are questions about its future role.

The postal savings system has \$375 billion in assets, making it one of the world's largest institutional investors. Sixty-three percent of the population maintain an account in a post office. With its convenient branches, tax advantages and relatively high interest rates, the system has attracted nearly 21 percent of all the personal savings in Japan.

What to do with these savings — where to invest them and who has control over that decision — is the subject of a debate with domestic and international ramifications.

There is talk, both from within the government and abroad, of allowing some of the money to be invested overseas, as a further step toward internationalizing the yen.

Such a course would mean less money available from the postal



A savings counter at Tokyo's Kyobashi post office.

fund to invest in government securities to help finance Japan's budget deficit, but it would also make more Japanese funds available for investment abroad, where rates of return often are higher.

There are also calls from rival commercial banks and the Ministry of Finance to revise or scrap the postal savings system because they see it as a barrier to financial liberalization or as unfair competition.

Whether any of the proposals bear fruit will depend on the outcome of a protracted bureaucratic

battle between the two ministries that control the fund, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and the Ministry of Finance.

The Ministry of Posts, which administers the system, has proposed that it decide how to invest the deposits. Now, the Finance Ministry decides, and it has traditionally chosen to invest the savings in government bonds that finance industry, public works projects and measures to fill budget gaps.

If the Ministry of Posts gained

Factory Orders Up, Home Starts Down in U.S.

United Press International

WASHINGTON — New orders to U.S. factories soared after two months of setbacks, but new-house sales tumbled 10.6 percent, the federal government said Thursday, reporting November figures.

U.S. factories received 4.3 percent more orders in November than October, for the biggest improvement since June 1983, the Commerce Department said.

Even without an enormous increase in military orders, which accounted for two-thirds of the November improvement, orders would still have been up by a strong 1.7 percent.

The month's gain was especially welcome after declines in September and October.

The increases were mainly in durable goods orders, large items that include automobiles, heavy appliances and machinery. That category shot up 7.8 percent in November.

Orders for nondurables, such as chemicals and paper, were up 0.6 percent.

New orders were worth \$193.8 billion after seasonal adjustment, yet were still below the most recent peak of \$196.5 billion in March.

The drop in house sales was more severe than analysts anticipated, especially since mortgage rates were more than 2 percentage points lower than in the summer.

Warren Dunn, senior vice president of the Mortgage Bankers Association, said, "A very significant factor which can't be overlooked is that even though interest rates began to drop in the third quarter, they are continuing to drop."

"I think a lot of people were simply holding off."

The association sees sales picking up again through spring.

Another factor influencing the decline was the way state subsidies of interest rates, through housing revenue bonds, dried up in October and November.

House sales were up 16.5 percent in September, a surprisingly large increase attributed to the same influence in reverse, as states rushed to use up revenue-bond authority

before the government's fiscal year ended Sept. 30.

New-house sales gained a revised 0.9 percent in October.

The average price of a new house jumped \$6,300 to \$101,000.

The average price had shown a rare drop in October, going from \$100,900 to \$94,700. But it rebounded in November to \$101,000. That compared with the average for all of last year of \$89,800.

New-house sales were at an annual rate of 591,000 in November after seasonal adjustment.

Even with November's decline, new-house sales averaged an annual rate of 641,000 through the first 11 months of 1984, above 1983's 12-month total of 623,000.

China N-Plant Gets Approval In Hong Kong

United Press International

HONG KONG — The Hong Kong government approved Thursday a plan to help China build a nuclear power plant, clearing the way for Beijing's first foreign joint venture in nuclear energy.

The endorsement was among the final legal hurdles facing the \$3.5-billion Daya Bay nuclear station, which will be built in Guangdong province in southern China.

W.F. Stones, a senior official of China Light & Power Co., the Hong Kong utility taking part, said he anticipated swift final approval by the Chinese.

The 1,800-megawatt plant will be China's first joint venture with foreign concerns in its nuclear power program, whose long-range target is to build at least by the end of the century.

The Daya Bay plant is to be supplied with pressurized water reactors by the French nuclear firm Framatome SA under license from the U.S.-based Westinghouse Electric Corp.

Chinese Retail Spending Is a Record

Reuters

BEIJING — China's one billion people spent a record amount of money last year and are expected to spend even more this year, the Ministry of Commerce said Thursday.

Retail sales rose 17 percent to 300 billion yuan (\$107.5 billion) and could go up by nearly 20 percent in 1985 if wage and price reforms are taken into account, the ministry told Xinhua, the official news agency.

It said luxury goods, clothing and better food were in demand. However, western economists said this spending spree, while re-

flecting the success of the incentive-led economic boom, could also cause inflation.

They said the government would have to tread carefully with its far-reaching economic reforms.

The Communist Party is in the midst of an ambitious economic reform program, relaxing state control, introducing market forces and encouraging consumerism.

China has announced that during 1985 it will adjust prices to even out the distorted state-set price system, but workers' real incomes will be protected where needed by wage rises.

This means more money will be chasing a limited number of consumer goods.

The Ministry of Commerce said sales of food last year increased by 18 percent, clothing by 16 percent and household goods by 20 percent.

This year refrigerators, television sets and high-protein foods are expected to be popular.

Fancy electrical goods have replaced the three status symbols of only a decade ago — the bicycle, watch and manual sewing machine — which most people now have.

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Jan. 3, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M.

	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.
Amsterdam	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671
Brussels	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671
Frankfurt	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671
London	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671
Milan	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671
New York	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671
Paris	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671
Tokyo	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671
Zurich	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671

	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.
1 ECU	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671
1 SDR	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671

(a) Sterling 1.648 Irish £
(b) Commercial franc (c) Amounts needed to buy one pound (d) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*)
Units of 100 (e) Units of 1,000 (f) Units of 10,000
U.S. dollar (dollar) N.A. not available.
Bancap Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Paribas (Paris); IMF (SDR); Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (Tunis, Beirut, Damascus). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Jan. 3

	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.
1M	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671
3M	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671
6M	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671
1Y	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671

Not seasonally adjusted. (a) Amounts needed to buy one million (b) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*)
Source: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Citibank (SDR).

Jan. 3

	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.	U.K.
1M	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671
3M	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671
6M	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671
1Y	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671

Not seasonally adjusted. (a) Amounts needed to buy one million (b) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*)
Source: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Citibank (SDR).

Jan. 3

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1M	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671
3M	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671
6M	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671
1Y	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671

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1M	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671
3M	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671
6M	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671
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3M	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671
6M	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671
1Y	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671	1.671

Not seasonally adjusted. (a) Amounts needed to buy one million (b) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*)
Source: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Citibank (SDR).

Study Endorses Futures, Advises Caution on Use

By Nancy L. Ross
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The first comprehensive report on the effect of futures and options trading on the U.S. economy concludes that, while these markets serve a useful economic purpose, they have a potential for causing harm if they function improperly.

The report, prepared by the Federal Reserve, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, recommends close coordination of regulation of these markets, but no new legislation.

The study, prepared at the request of Congress, was to be released Thursday. A copy was obtained from Representative Timothy E. Wirth, Democrat of Colorado, chairman of the subcommittee on telecommunications, consumer protection and finance.

Futures are obligations to trade a specified contract on a given date at a price set in the present. Options give a holder the right to buy or sell a contract at a specified price before a stated time in exchange for a premium.

Futures and options are written on commodities, currencies, stocks, government obligations and indices of common stocks. They are used by hedgers to offset risk on fluctuating prices or interest rates and by speculators to make a profit.

There are 11 commodity exchanges and five securities exchanges trading options in the United States.

Congress instructed the agencies to study the economic justification for futures and options, the effect

on the formation of capital and liquidity of credit markets, the adequacy of existing regulations to prevent manipulation of underlying securities markets and of investor protections.

Representatives of more than 100 financial institutions and commodity firms active in the markets were interviewed and a survey of participants is contained in the 700-page report.

A draft copy caused John Damgard, president of the Futures Industry Association, to declare that the long-awaited report "does not seem to break a lot of new ground."

It does not set the stage for a battle between the CFTC and the SEC, which is one of the industry's concerns.

Among the findings:

- Financial futures and options appear to have no measurable positive or negative implications for the formation of capital and appear to have enhanced liquidity in some of the underlying cash markets.

- While institutions use the markets for hedging, most individuals use the markets for speculation. They are, on the whole, well educated, have net worth over \$100,000 and are experienced traders with few complaints about brokers not informing them of risks.

- Options and futures markets do not take money away from businesses, farmers or governments seeking financing, although the direction of the flow of money may be slightly altered.

- Their effect on the flow of capital to risky investments is minor.
- Futures and options do not destabilize cash market prices and, indeed, may work to stabilize them.

AMC Expects Annual Profit In 1984, Its First Since 1979

The Associated Press

DETROIT — American Motors Corp. said Thursday that it will post its first profitable year since 1979 when its 1984 balance sheet is made public in February.

America's No. 4 automaker, which is 46-percent owned by the French company Renault, also announced that rising demand for its Jeeps had pushed employment at its Toledo, Ohio, assembly plant to nearly 7,000. That is the highest level since AMC bought Kaiser-Jeep Corp. in 1970.

Jeep sales are running 90 percent above last year's rate.

Josef Dedeurwaerder, AMC's president and chief executive officer, made the announcements at a news briefing.

AMC lost money in 14 consecu-

tive quarters before turning a \$7.4-million profit in the fourth quarter of 1983, ending the year with a loss of \$146.7 million.

Through the first nine months, the company earned more than \$12 million this year.

However, AMC's only U.S.-made cars are the subcompact Renault Alliance and a hatchback version called the Encore.

Sales have leveled off, leading AMC to cut prices last month as the rest of the U.S. auto industry was raising them.

Mr. Dedeurwaerder said that AMC was on schedule with plans to import more cars from Renault and fill out its midsize line with a new car made in Canada.

Production is to begin in 1987.



For the man with exceptional goals, a new dimension in banking services.

What makes Trade Development Bank exceptional? To start with, there is our policy of concentrating on things we do unusually well. For example, trade and export financing, foreign exchange and banknotes, money market transactions and precious metals.

Equally important, we are now even better placed to serve your needs, wherever you do business. Reason: We have recently joined American Express International Banking Corpora-

tion, with its 88 offices in 39 countries, to bring you a whole new dimension in banking services.

While we move fast in serving our clients, we're distinctly traditionalist in our basic policies. At the heart of our business is the maintenance of a strong and diversified deposit base. Our portfolio of assets is also well-divers

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	100 High Low	Close	Chg.
27 1/2	27 1/2	IBM	4.0 12 12	125 1/2	125 1/2	+ 1/2
27 1/2	27 1/2	AT&T	5.2 10 10	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
27 1/2	27 1/2	GE	4.0 12 12	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
27 1/2	27 1/2	Westinghouse	4.0 12 12	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
27 1/2	27 1/2	General Electric	4.0 12 12	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
27 1/2	27 1/2	Rockwell	4.0 12 12	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
27 1/2	27 1/2	Boeing	4.0 12 12	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
27 1/2	27 1/2	Lockheed	4.0 12 12	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
27 1/2	27 1/2	Northrop	4.0 12 12	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
27 1/2	27 1/2	McDonnell Douglas	4.0 12 12	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
27 1/2	27 1/2	Boeing	4.0 12 12	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
27 1/2	27 1/2	Lockheed	4.0 12 12	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
27 1/2	27 1/2	Northrop	4.0 12 12	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
27 1/2	27 1/2	McDonnell Douglas	4.0 12 12	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	100 High Low	Close	Chg.
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27 1/2	27 1/2	GE	4.0 12 12	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
27 1/2	27 1/2	Westinghouse	4.0 12 12	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
27 1/2	27 1/2	General Electric	4.0 12 12	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
27 1/2	27 1/2	Rockwell	4.0 12 12	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
27 1/2	27 1/2	Boeing	4.0 12 12	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
27 1/2	27 1/2	Lockheed	4.0 12 12	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
27 1/2	27 1/2	Northrop	4.0 12 12	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
27 1/2	27 1/2	McDonnell Douglas	4.0 12 12	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2

U.S. Futures Jan. 3

Section	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT)	4.00	3.95	3.98	4.00	3.95	3.98	+0.01
CORN (CBT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.01
SOYBEANS (CBT)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01

Metals

Section	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER (COMEX)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
ALUMINUM (COMEX)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
ZINC (COMEX)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
NICKEL (COMEX)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01

Stocks

Section	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+ 1/2
AT&T	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
GE	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
Westinghouse	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2

NYSE High-Lows Jan. 3

Section	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+ 1/2
AT&T	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
GE	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
Westinghouse	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2

U.S. Futures Jan. 3

Section	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT)	4.00	3.95	3.98	4.00	3.95	3.98	+0.01
CORN (CBT)	2.75	2.70	2.72	2.75	2.70	2.72	+0.01
SOYBEANS (CBT)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01

Metals

Section	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER (COMEX)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
ALUMINUM (COMEX)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
ZINC (COMEX)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01
NICKEL (COMEX)	1.15	1.10	1.12	1.15	1.10	1.12	+0.01

Stocks

Section	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+ 1/2
AT&T	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
GE	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
Westinghouse	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2

Stocks

Section	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+ 1/2
AT&T	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
GE	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
Westinghouse	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2

Stocks

Section	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+ 1/2
AT&T	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
GE	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
Westinghouse	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2

Stocks

Section	High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
IBM	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	+ 1/2
AT&T	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
GE	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
Westinghouse	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2

Pact Takes Effect On Trade of Sugar

The Associated Press

LONDON — The International Sugar Agreement took effect on New Year's Day, after doubts had been expressed as to whether it would gain enough support to be ratified, the International Sugar Organization said Thursday.

The doubts were removed when India accepted the pact at the last minute. That put the number of sugar-exporting countries carrying out membership procedures by the Dec. 31 deadline at more than the minimum needed for the agreement to take effect.

The new accord, which was adopted by sugar-trading countries last July in Geneva, needed the support of countries accounting for 50 percent of world exports and 50 percent of world imports to enter into force.

The International Sugar Organization said that 53.8 percent of the world's exports were now covered by the pact as a result of signings at the United Nations and subsequent ratifications or filing of provisional applications.

The new accord replaced the old pact, which expired after seven years on the last day of December. The new convention has no economic provisions and so cannot regulate either world supplies or prices.

Dividends Jan. 3

Company	Per Share	Pay Date
Amoco	0.17	1/3
AT&T	0.17	1/3
Boeing	0.17	1/3
General Electric	0.17	1/3
IBM	0.17	1/3
Lockheed	0.17	1/3
Northrop	0.17	1/3
Rockwell	0.17	1/3
Westinghouse	0.17	1/3

EC Inflation Rate Is Said to Narrow

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The European Community's average inflation rate was 6.5 percent for the 12-month period to November 1984, the EC's statistical agency, Eurostat, announced Thursday. It was the lowest rate in more than 12 years, Eurostat said.

Consumer prices in the EC rose 0.4 percent in November from October, Eurostat said. It reported the following inflation rates for the 12 months to November: West Germany, 2 percent; the Netherlands and Luxembourg, 3 percent; Great Britain, 5 percent; Belgium, 5.5 percent; Denmark, 6 percent; France, 7 percent; Ireland, 6.7 percent; Italy, 9 percent; and Greece, 18 percent.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Big Retailers
In U.S. Post
Mixed Sales

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Major U.S. retailers on Thursday reported mixed December sales, and industry analysts said the results for the stores' most critical month were generally disappointing.

Sears, Roebuck and Co., the largest U.S. retailer, said its sales for the five weeks ended Dec. 29 rose 4.7 percent over the level of a year earlier.

Kmart Corp. said sales for stores open more than a year jumped 12.4 percent. The No. 2 retailer in the United States promoted its merchandise very aggressively throughout the season.

J.C. Penney Co., ranked third, said sales increased 6.8 percent.

"The sales overall were below expectations. In contrast to the double-digit gains that many retailers expected, retailers fell short and reported only modest increases," said Jeffrey Feiner, a retail analyst with the investment firm Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc.

David Taylor, an analyst with Prudential-Bache Securities Inc., said: "It was a very mixed bag. It looked like K mart had a strong month. A lot of the general merchandise chains like Sears, Penney and Woolworth did not do well."

Jeffrey Edelman, an analyst with Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., said: "Because of the way the calendar fell, the final two weeks were very strong, helping to bail out the month. Nevertheless it wasn't enough."

The Christmas selling season had one more weekend this year than last.

"It would have been a lot worse had the stores not been promoting as aggressively as they were," Mr. Edelman said.

But those very promotions that retailers used to attract shoppers are going to hurt their profits, the analysts have been warning.

"It will not be the best Christmas as far as profits are concerned. If we were to make a compilation of all the retailers reporting, I would suspect their fourth-quarter profits will decline about 5 percent from last year," Mr. Edelman said.

The Christmas selling season is crucial to the retailers because it accounts for about a half of their annual profit and about a third of their sales.

Most of the retailers operate on a fiscal year that begins in February so that the Christmas and post-holiday sales can be counted in the year's results.

Western Union Lenders Defer Interest, Agree to New Loan

The Associated Press
UPPER SADDLE RIVER, New Jersey — Western Union Corp. officials have announced that 31 lending banks have agreed to defer about \$15 million in interest payments on loans and have made an additional loan of \$12 million to the company's principal subsidiary, Western Union Telegraph Co.

The company said Wednesday that the actions complete the first phase of a restructuring of its bank debt outstanding, which exceeds \$300 million.

But they said additional measures are needed to help the company out of its financial difficulties.

The new loan is guaranteed by the corporation and the guarantor, as well as the corporation's existing

debt to the banks, are secured by a lien on the corporation's assets.

The loan is due March 28 while the deferred interest is due April 1, officials said.

Western Union also said it has agreed to issue immediately to the banks warrants to buy 500,000 shares of common stock of the corporation, and under certain circumstances, warrants to buy an extra 250,000 shares in April.

The warrants can be exercised within 10 years of their dates of issuance and at per-share prices equal to 90 percent of the average of the daily closing prices of the common stock for specified measuring periods.

"We are pleased that we have been able to complete this critical

first step," said Robert W. Leventhal, Western Union's newly elected chairman of the board and chief executive officer. "The loan consummated today helps the corporation meet its immediate cash needs."

But he said the company is continuing negotiations with its lenders to provide additional financing needed to meet remaining cash requirements for the first quarter of this year.

Word of the new loan and deferred interest payment agreement followed weeks of grim news for the 144-year-old company.

Late in November and last month, the company announced the cancellation of a \$100-million line of bank credit, the skipping of

a quarterly dividend for the first time in 35 years, a third-quarter net loss of \$15.5 million, and a request for pay cuts from its two unions.

Union members were to finish voting by the end of the week on an agreement calling for pay reductions reported to be about 10 percent.

The present three-year contract ends in July.

Western Union's stock plunged to a low of \$8.125 a share in 1984, from a per-share high of \$39.75.

In trading Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange, Western Union stock closed at \$8.50, no change over Wednesday's close.

The company had announced its loan agreement after trading ended for the day Wednesday.

Western Union spokesman Warren R. Bechtel said that if the company won the wage concessions and additional financing arrangements from the banks it would be in "an improved position."

Mr. Bechtel said the \$15 million in interest payments and \$12-million loan would be used for a range of purposes.

He declined to comment on why the company was able to win the financial arrangements just weeks after the \$100-million credit line was canceled.

Financial analysts have suggested that Western Union's problems stem from a combination of bad luck, poor management, and a fast-changing, highly competitive telecommunications industry.

Japan Bank
Appoints
Manager

By Brenda Hagertry
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Japan International Bank Ltd. has appointed a new general manager and three new board members.

The London-based consortium bank has named Yukio Okumura director and general manager. He had been deputy general manager of the international finance division of Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. in London.

He succeeds Katsuyoshi Naito, who will return to Sumitomo Bank Ltd. in Tokyo after three years in London.

Named to the bank's board were Hiroshi Kuroiwa from Sumitomo Bank, Tetsuo Inukai from Tokai Bank and Yojiro Oshima from Daiwa Securities.

They succeeded Hiroshi Takatori of Tokai Bank, Shogo Motoki of Mitsubishi Bank and Hiroo Watanabe of Yamaichi Securities, all of whom are taking up new posts within their parent companies.

Japan International Bank is owned by Sumitomo Bank Ltd., Mitsubishi Bank Ltd., Tokai Bank Ltd., Daiwa Securities Co. and Daiwa Securities Co.

Bank of America Names

Its Manager for Norway

Bank of America said it has appointed Nikolai Hamilton from its country manager for Norway, Mr. From, who will be based in London, succeeds Morten Aass, who left the bank.

Mr. From had been based in Bank of America's Paris office, where he was in charge of the specialized industries group. Before then, he was based in the San Francisco-based bank's shipping group in the London branch.

National Advanced Systems (Europe) Corp. has named David J. Koch vice president and director of marketing. He succeeds John Curran, who has become vice president responsible for operations in Central Europe. Mr. Curran will oversee the company's subsidiaries in France, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

National Advanced Systems, a subsidiary of National Semiconductor Corp., is a supplier of IBM program-compatible computer systems and related products.

Quintus Airways Ltd. said Ron J. Yates, formerly deputy chief executive, has been appointed chief executive officer. He fills a vacancy created by the death of Keith Hamilton.

Hasson Trust PLC, a British industrial group, has appointed High Ashton as an executive director. Mr. Ashton, 55 years old, is

Schaefer Elected
Caterpillar Chief

Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Caterpillar Tractor Co. has elected George A. Schaefer, vice chairman, to succeed Lee L. Morgan as chairman.

Mr. Schaefer, 56, joined Caterpillar in 1951, and moved up through the company's finance and accounting staffs. In 1976, he was named a vice president in charge of the company's financial and data processing operations, and became an executive vice president in 1981.

Mr. Schaefer was named a director of Caterpillar in 1983, and vice chairman last August. He will take over as chairman on Feb. 1, after Mr. Morgan retires. Mr. Morgan will remain on the company's board, Caterpillar said.

leaving the London-based merchant bank of J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co., where he has been a director for 15 years. In 1983, he advised Hanson on its £280-million (\$322-million) takeover of UDS Group PLC, a British retailer.

Allegheny International Inc., the Pittsburgh-based maker of consumer products and high-technology industrial specialties, has named John Blomquist and Tony McCann vice presidents. Mr. Blomquist will continue to serve as president and managing director of Allegheny's Wilkinson Sword Consumer Products Group and Mr. McCann as president and managing director of its Sunbeam International Group. They are based near London.

Phelps Dodge Corp., the New York-based copper producer and maker of copper and alloy products, has appointed Patrick J. Ryan a senior vice president. He assumes responsibility for the company's foreign mining operations as well as its small mines division and exploration and energy activities, both domestic and foreign. He had been based in South Africa, where he had served as managing director of Phelps Dodge Mining Ltd., a unit.

Trans-Arabian Investment Bank EC of Bahrain has appointed David D. Carpita a director. He joined the bank in 1980 and is a senior vice president, responsible for the Gulf division. Also, the bank has promoted Mohamed Saeed Al Haili to manager in the Gulf division.

BICC PLC said Sir William Barlow has become its chairman and chief executive on Jan. 1, following the retirement of Lord Penneck. Sir William had been deputy chairman and chief executive of BICC since July 1, 1984. BICC is a British maker of cables and wire and is involved in engineering and contracting.

Parent Firm
To Sell Off
Bumble Bee

By Bill Ritter
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN DIEGO — Castle & Cooke Inc., in its continuing effort to divest itself of its fish-packing operations, says that it has agreed to sell its Bumble Bee Seafoods division to a group of investors led by Bumble Bee management.

The agreement, announced Wednesday, is a leveraged buyout, with management of Bumble Bee borrowing a \$40-million down payment against its existing inventory and paying the balance, which was not disclosed, from profits over the next five years. The total value of the agreement has been estimated at \$40 million to \$60 million.

Talks about such a buy-out were first disclosed last June.

Completion of the transaction will leave Castle & Cooke with only one fish-packing plant, Hawaiian Tuna Packers in Honolulu, which markets tuna under the Coral label.

Bumble Bee management, which owned two other divisions, also is negotiating to buy that plant, according to Vice President Ernest W. Peterson, a member of the group buying the division. Others in the group are President Patrick W. Rose and two other vice presidents, James T. McCarthy and H. Kenneth Branson.

Bumble Bee, with annual sales of about \$200 million and 1,500 workers worldwide, also has canneries in Puerto Rico and Ecuador. It is based in San Diego.

Castle & Cooke, whose major product line is Dole, has been disposing of its fish canneries and seafood packing plants since mid-1982.

Rules Eased on Some U.S. Accounts

By Tom Furlong
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Without much fanfare, many U.S. banks and savings and loan companies have begun offering small depositors the opportunity for higher interest rates on savings and checking accounts.

A new banking guideline that went into effect on Wednesday stipulates that depositors with relatively small accounts now need maintain a balance of only \$1,000 in order to receive market rates of interest on money-market accounts, time deposits of 7 to 31 days and so-called "Super Now"

checking accounts, which offer features such as interest and revolving credit. The minimum had been \$2,500.

The rule change is the latest development in the gradual deregulation of the U.S. banking industry. On Jan. 1, 1986, even the \$1,000 minimum balance will be eliminated.

Previously, savers unable to maintain the \$2,500 minimum could earn an interest rate of 5.5 percent on their passbook accounts, well below the prevailing bank money-market rate of 7.7 to 8.7 percent.

The new guideline is optional,

however, and industry surveys indicate that many large financial institutions are keeping at least some of the \$2,500 minimums. As a result, savers seeking higher rates will be facing a wide range of choices that will vary both by institution and by account.

In California, for example, Bank of America has lowered the minimum to \$1,000 on its Super Now account, but is keeping the \$2,500 minimum on its money-market account.

Money-market accounts are savings accounts with limited check-writing privileges, while Super Now accounts generally offer unlimited check writing.

Outside of California, according to Bank Rate Monitor, a Miami-based newsletter, 21 financial institutions surveyed last week had indicated that they would lower the minimums on their money-market accounts, while 20 had said they would not.

However, the survey showed that 15 institutions had said they would drop the minimums on the Super Now accounts, while 26 said they would not.

Though the reduced minimums are a boon for savers, they pose both advantages and problems for lenders, industry officials say.

The new plans should attract new funds from small savers, but they also should increase the cost of money because some new accounts will come from the 5.5-percent passbook accounts. An estimated \$250 billion to \$300 billion remains in these low-yielding accounts at U.S. banks and savings and loan organizations.

As a result, only a handful of financial institutions around the country are actively promoting the new accounts, said Gail Liberman, editor of the Bank Rate Monitor.

Japan Ranks Itself No. 2 in World
On Technology Spending in 1984

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan spent \$28.6 billion (7.2 trillion yen) on technology in 1984, ranking it second in the world behind the United States, according to a government survey.

The private sector accounted for three-fourths of the total spent in Japan, the report by the Management and Coordination Agency said Wednesday.

Japan ranked second only to the United States, which spent \$83.3 billion. The Soviet Union spent \$28.4 billion, it said.

Conducted annually since 1953, the survey polled 17,800 private and government-affiliated corporations and universities.

Viewed as a percentage of the gross national product, Japan, at 2.58 percent, ranked fourth behind the Soviet Union, at 3.66 percent; West Germany, at 2.79 percent, and the United States, at 2.65 percent.

GNP is a measure of the total

value of goods and services sold in one year.

The report emphasized, however, that expenditures on basic research rose only slightly. A recent report by the Science and Technology Agency called for increased spending on basic research.

Manufacturing companies accounted for more than 90 percent of the private concerns' expenditures. Of this, the electronics and machinery industries accounted for one-third.

Grand Met Completes Buyout

Reuters

LONDON — Grand Metropolitan PLC announced Wednesday that its acquisition of Quality Care Inc. has become effective with the issuance of 37 million new Grand Met ordinary shares at 290 pence (33.36) each, worth a total of about £107 million.

West German Production
Held Steady in November

Reuters

BONN — West German industrial production, seasonally adjusted, was unchanged in November after a revised 3.6-percent rise in October, the Economics Ministry said.

The ministry had originally put the October rise at 2.3 percent.

The production index, whose 100 base is 1980, was unchanged from 101.8 in October. In September it stood at 98.3.

The provisional November figure is 3.8-percent higher than in the

like period last year, when the index stood at 98.1, the ministry said.

In a statement, the ministry said that manufacturing industry was unchanged in November after a 2.7-percent rise in October, while output in the construction sector fell 1.6 percent compared with October.

The ministry said that total output remained at the same high level as the previous month, after the October figures had been revised upward.

The basic economic trend was best illustrated by comparing October-November with August-September, when a 6-percent overall expansion occurred, the ministry said.

Capital goods output in October-November surged forward 11.5 percent compared with the corresponding 1983 period, while the construction sector showed a 1-percent fall.

Listening Car
Is Expected

(Continued from Page 11)

patterns of that person's speech, and recognition accuracy can be almost perfect.

However, noise, or even a cold that alters the speaker's tones, can cause a misunderstanding or total lack of comprehension. The further difficulty is in separating phrases. One way to do that is for the speaker to inject pauses between each word, although even then background noise can seem to string the words together and be read by the computer as a phrase.

Filters are used to solve that problem to some extent, but the slow enunciation of words is artificial, and the engineers are at work on another way of doing things, in which the computer is trained to pick command words out of a phrase that it otherwise does not recognize. The system, called continuous-word recognition, also eliminates the problem of extraneous noise, since the computer simply rejects it as another word for which it cannot find a match in its memory.

Some road noise is excluded, the engineers say, because the actual bandwidth that a computer requires is narrow, with all the information needed to understand human speech contained in the 300 to 3,000 Hz range. The vocal range is greater than that, of course, but high fidelity is not a factor for the computer.

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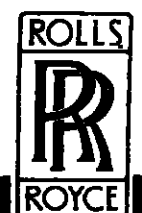
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1982
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AND

IN THE MATTER OF
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Rule 68 of The Companies (Winding-Up) Rules, 1975.
TO: ALL CREDITORS WHO HAVE NOT LODGED THEIR CLAIMS.
NOTICE is hereby given that a third dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter. You are mentioned as a Creditor in the Statement of Affairs, but have not yet proved your claim.

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SPORTS

Brigham Young Tops Final College Football Polls

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MIAMI — Moments after the Washington Huskies beat Oklahoma, 28-17, in Tuesday night's Orange Bowl, Coach Don James enjoyed a victory ride to midfield on the shoulders of his players. But late Wednesday afternoon, he came back to earth when the final 1984 Associated Press and United Press International college football polls were announced.

Brigham Young, the nation's only undefeated major college team, finished its 13-0 season with a 24-17 Holiday Bowl victory over Michigan and finished first in both news agency polls. Washington, hopeful that its New Year's night upset would help sway the vote its way, was second in each.

"There is disappointment that we didn't win the championship," James said. "But I won't go out and jump off the damn roof. This team can put up two fingers if they have to. We won't get championship rings this year, but we'll always have a lot to remember and a lot to be proud of."

Said BYU Coach LaVell Edwards, preparing for the East-West Shrine Game in Palo Alto, California: "The last month has been very draining and hectic. I know the polls are not an exact science, but they never have been — but we're happy to be No. 1."

Brigham Young, which has won 24 straight games since losing its 1983 opener to Baylor, also finished first in voting by the Football

Writers Association of America and by the National Football Foundation. The writers' poll placed Washington, Florida and Boston College (tied for fourth) behind BYU.

The Sporting News named Florida No. 1, followed by Nebraska, Washington, Brigham Young and Boston College. A computer ranking by The New York Times placed BYU 10th and Florida first. Boston College was ranked second by The Times, followed by Nebraska, Oklahoma State and Washington.

James was upset that Florida, considered by many to be the strongest team in the country, finished third in the AP poll — ahead of Nebraska, Boston College and

Oklahoma — and seventh in the UPI voting.

"My disappointment," he said, "comes from the writers that could vote for Florida. I don't think it's fair to vote for teams that have gotten where they are in violation of the rules. You give me a suitcase full of money and I would go out and develop a pretty good football team."

Florida was placed on probation earlier this season by the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which had found numerous recruiting and other violations. The school has appealed the three-year probation to the NCAA and will have a hearing next week, but the Gators were prohibited by the

Southeastern Conference from appearing in a bowl game this winter.

In the UPI poll, Nebraska was third, followed by Boston College and Oklahoma State. Oklahoma, which had a fine chance of securing the national title with a convincing victory over Washington, dropped to sixth.

BYU, champion of the weak Western Athletic Conference, received 17 more first-place votes than Washington in the UPI poll. After learning the outcome of the polls, Oklahoma Coach Barry Switzer said Washington "deserves to be No. 1. They're a better team than BYU. I guarantee you."

The Cougars had been ranked No. 1 for the final three weeks of the regular season.

"Trying to legitimize" the Cougars' top ranking "got to be a little old," said Edwards. "Parity has hit football."

Edwards said he was glad the ranking for No. 1 was over. "It's strange as long as we were No. 3, fourth or fifth, nothing was said. Everyone felt comfortable with that. But as soon as we were ranked No. 1, a lot of people became uncomfortable. I think the team handled the pressure well. We were always having to defend our ranking."

Edwards also said the title would bring increased regard for BYU and its campus in Provo, Utah. "We've finally caught the attention of the Eastern media," he said.

Much of the criticism implied and otherwise — of BYU's schedule had come from Coach Barry Switzer of Oklahoma, which had previously been second-ranked. Switzer had said he believed the winner of the Orange Bowl should be regarded as national champion, so there was irony in the fact that it was Oklahoma's loss in that game that helped solidify the national championship for the Cougars.

BYU opens against UCLA next season, then plays Washington in Provo. Although certain to capture the nation's attention, the game will not resolve the controversy that has surrounded the ranking of college teams. A playoff system would settle the issue, but most coaches, including Edwards and James, are not in favor of breaking away from the traditional post-season bowl games.

Even after failing to convince voters that his team should be No. 1, James stood in strong defense of the polls. "I don't know how to stage a playoff without playing 14 or 15 games," he said. "I think that's way too much to ask of kids who report several weeks early in the summer and work all the way through the Christmas season. People forget that they're students, too."

But he said he was "fired up about getting a chance to play BYU." "You might see sparks flying. One thing about the college game — these young people are so competitive. I'll be a two new football teams, but I'll still be No. 1 against No. 2. BYU and Washington." (WP, NYT)

New Giant Challenges the Elite of Sumo Wrestling

By Tim Pearce

Reuters

TOKYO — A massive 20-year-old Samoan who has beaten the cream of sumo wrestlers while still a beginner has stunned the conservative guardians of Japan's oldest sport.

Salevaa Fuanli Atisano, whose name is Konishiki, has burst upon the ancient rites and traditions of sumo like a bombshell and carved a swath through the heavy-weight ranks with his 1.87-meter (6-foot-2), 215-kilogram (474-pound) frame.

In a land where regard for one's seniors and long years of grinding work remain the respectable way to success, Konishiki's lightning advance to the top sumo division in just over two years has been startling.

Still more disturbing to some traditionalists is the fact that a foreigner — Konishiki is an American Samoan raised in Hawaii — is beating the sons of Japan at their own sport.

Tradition rules in the sumo stables, where hard training and large helpings of a stew called *chankonabe* build up the competitors for the moment when one man hurls his opponent out of the five-meter diameter ring or onto the ground.

After storming through the lower divisions, Konishiki, the heaviest sumoist on record, entered the top division for a September tournament in Tokyo. Reinforcing his training with power-lifting sessions in a rented garage, he beat two yokozuna (grand champions) and wound up with 12 victories and three defeats to take second place overall.

His success sparked rumblings of chauvinism, even xenophobia, from sumo veterans and enthusiasts. The sports weekly *Shukan Bunshun* quoted former yokozuna

Taiho as saying Konishiki's victories over the grand champions were "a shame for Japan." Said author Naruo Morita, who uses a sumo background for his novels: "If a foreigner becomes a yokozuna, sumo tournaments should be called sport."

But others were more positive. "I dislike the closed way in which the Japan Sumo Association operates," novelist Sokun Kawakami was quoted as saying. "I think the standard of sumo will improve if more foreigners join the sport."

Shukan Bunshun reported that a "stop Konishiki" movement was being talked of in the sumo stables, with suggestions that he be bribed to lose key matches or that his stew be spiked with sugar to induce diabetes, a common sumo wrestler's illness.

Konishiki's mentor, a Hawaiian named Jesse Takamiyama, became immensely popular during a 20-year sumo career here that ended last June. Takamiyama made his home in Japan and took Japanese nationality; he never became a grand champion.

The fact that Konishiki has not spelled out his plans disturbs many who pride themselves on their perceived uniqueness and who believe that foreigners can understand them only after years of residence.

For the moment, the conservatives' fears have been allayed. In the most recent tournament in November, Konishiki's pistonlike pushes and relentless shoving style were countered by more agile and more experienced opponents.

Unusually tall for a sumoist, Konishiki's center of gravity is higher and his balance less stable than those of the classic shorter-legged Japanese wrestlers.

Konishiki opened the Fukuoka tournament, the last of the year's six major events, with a victory



Konishiki, right, throttling grand champion Kitanoumi.

over grand champion Kitanoumi, who is past his peak but still a tough test. But opponents who had studied Konishiki's style and found his weak points began to turn the tables and he was tied off to a 5-5 record before retiring with five days to go because of an injured right shoulder.

Sumo experts are reassessing Konishiki's chances of winning promotion to the sought-after status of yokozuna. He currently holds *sekiwake* rank and needs promotion to *ozeki* before being in line for promotion to grand champion.

Some observers believe his strength, size and dedication make his becoming a grand champion inevitable.

Others say the best Japanese sumoists now have his measure and that he, like his mentor, will never reach the top.

Either way, he has given the ancient sport a jolt that seems certain to raise its standards of competition.

Leafs Lose to Penguins, 2-1, on Final-Period Gaffe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TORONTO — The Toronto Maple Leafs have found plenty of ways to lose hockey games this season.

NHL FOCUS

son, but they outdid themselves here Wednesday night by putting the winning goal in their own net.

game-winner from the right side of the lane.

A desperation Lafayette Lever 3-point shot at the buzzer hit the rim and bounced away. Alex English led Denver with 33 points, and Natt had 28 — 10 of them in the fourth period.

"We said during the last couple of time-outs that the team that made the fewest mistakes down the stretch would win, and I think it turned out that way," said Bill Fitch, the winners' coach. "On the last play we wanted to bring it into the net, and he had his choice of going to one of the 'towers' or he could shoot it if he couldn't get it to them."

"Fortunately he hit Akem and Akem hit the shot."

It was a milestone of sorts for Olajuwon, who has a team-leading average of 19.6 points a game. "That's my first game-winning shot in the pros," he said. (AP, UPI)

Pittsburgh forward Wayne Babych got credit for the goal, and the Penguins skated off with a 2-1 National Hockey League victory.

Elsewhere it was Philadelphia 5, Edmonton 2; the New York Rangers 6, Vancouver 0; the New York Islanders 7, Detroit 2; Quebec 7, Hartford 3; and Chicago 3, Montreal 2.

With the score 1-1 and six minutes to play, goalie Tim Bernhardt left his crease to chase the puck into a corner. Pittsburgh's Warren Young beat him to it and dumped it to the side of the net. Defenseman Bojje Salming tried to lift the puck down-ice but it hit Babych and dropped to the goal line.

"There was a big scramble," said

Babych. "I guess I touched it, then the puck stopped on the line and Salming tried to clear it, but instead he knocked it in. What can I say?" he said with a laugh. "It was a terrific effort on my part. Actually, I'll take anything I can get — they haven't been going in for me at all."

Young scored the winners' other goal on a penalty shot. Referee Terry Gregson awarded the shot at 10:22 of the opening period after ruling that Salming threw his stick to stop Young on a breakaway.

Toronto tied the score early in the second period when Peter Ilniack redirected a shot from the blue line over goaltender Roberto Romano's shoulder while the Penguins were a man short.

Last year Pittsburgh won only 16 games and accumulated only 38 points; this year, under new coach Bob Berry, it's the most improved team in the NHL with 15 victories, 34 points — and 44 games left.

After a nine-game early-season winless streak, the Penguins were 6-14-3. Berry shook up his lineup and gave Romano a chance to play. Pittsburgh is 9-3-1 in its last 13 outings. Romano has started the last four games.

At 6:27-5, the Leafs have the league's worst record. (UPI, LAT)

'Twin Towers' Lead Rockets to Victory

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DENVER — When Ralph Sampson is on his game, Houston is hard to beat. That was the case here Wednesday night, when the Rockets' "twin towers" combined for 36 points and 26 rebounds in a 113-111 National Basketball Association victory over the Denver Rockets.

"They killed us off the boards," Houston's rebounding edge was 56-33 — "and it's really that simple," said Doug Moe, the Denver Coach.

"I thought we did a good job in a lot of respects, but we just couldn't get our rebounds. We'd stop them

defensively, but they'd just go and get it back again. They're so big and they're really tough for us to handle."

Elsewhere it was Boston 110, New Jersey 95; Atlanta 121, Chicago 107; Detroit 108, Cleveland 100; Phoenix 115, Kansas City 107, and Philadelphia 118, Seattle 109.

The Rockets won the game on Olajuwon's 10-foot jump shot with three seconds left, his 27th point of the game. Sampson had 29, and each collected 13 rebounds.

The victory put the Rockets in a first-place tie with Denver in the Midwest Division after Houston broke an eight-game losing streak on the Nuggets' home court. It also was the Rockets' second victory in three games with Denver this season.

The Nuggets were in front for most of a tight first quarter and regained the lead, 109-107, with 58 seconds left. But 12 seconds later Lionel Hollins tied the game on two free throws.

After Mike Evans slipped while bringing the ball back up-court, Hollins gained possession and was fouled; again he hit two from the line, putting the Rockets back on top, 111-109.

Denver's Calvin Natt tied the score for the final time on two free throws with 12 seconds left. After a time-out, Lewis Lloyd (dished off to Olajuwon, the 6-11 (210-meter) Rocket rookie, and he delivered the

Even Eddie Johnson seemed ready to applaud rookie Michael Jordan's slam-dunk style at one point Wednesday, but despite Jordan's 25 points Chicago fell to Atlanta, 121-107.

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VANTAGE POINT/Dave Anderson

Plenty of Room at the Top

New York Times Service

MIAMI — When a football team professes to have two No. 1 quarterbacks, it really has none. Ask any coach who ever tried to juggle two quarterbacks. Transfer that to the final college football rankings and the answer is obvious: This season there was really no deserving No. 1 team.

As boxing people might say, the title should be vacant.

Unbested but untested, Brigham Young has been voted the top-ranked team, ahead of Washington, in both The Associated Press panel of sportswriters and sportscasters, and in the United Press International panel of coaches. In the hum and whirr of The New York Times computer, the University of Florida emerged as the No. 1 team; Boston College was second, Washington fifth and Brigham Young a trailing 10th.

Blushing with innocence, the Times computer judged teams primarily on performance, not on conduct. Naming Florida as the No. 1 team is like naming Willie Sutton as the nation's No. 1 bank guard. Apparently there was no computer input on the appealed probation for recruiting violations that kept the Southeastern Conference champs out of a bowl game despite a 9-1-1 record.

But the Times computer spewed out all anyone has to know about why Brigham Young doesn't deserve to be No. 1 even with a 13-0 record. In the Times computer, the won-lost-tied record of a team's opponents weighs heavily, for better or for worse. Brigham Young's opponents had a combined 62-71-3 record against other teams. Boston College's opponents, in contrast, were 80-42-2; Florida's were 69-46-4.

Brigham Young played only four teams that finished above .500 — Air Force (8-4), Hawaii (7-4), Utah (6-5-1), and Tulsa (6-5).

Brigham Young had the nation's best major-college record, but its Western Athletic Conference and its schedule were far from the nation's best. Its WAC opponents were Air Force, Utah, San Diego State, Texas-El Paso, Colorado State, Wyoming, New Mexico and Hawaii; its other opponents were Pitt, Baylor, Utah State and Tulsa.

With that schedule and with a shaky 24-17 victory in the Holiday Bowl over Michigan, which finished with a 6-6 record, Brigham Young doesn't deserve the top ranking.

More than anything else, Brigham Young's claim to the national title has shown the need for a

national championship playoff among, say, four teams. Determine who's No. 1 on the field, not by vote or by computer.

I'm not on The Associated Press panel, but if I were, I would have put Boston College first for two reasons — strength of schedule and strength of attraction.

In a twist of hype, Doug Flutie's theatrics may have tended to obscure what the Golden Eagles did as a team. Flutie got so many headlines that the team's accomplishments were virtually ignored. In its 10-2 record, it lost only to West Virginia, by a point, and to Penn State, by 7; it beat Syracuse (which upset Nebraska), Miami (which defeated Florida) and Houston in the Cotton Bowl, 45-28. Flutie completed only 13 of 37 passes against Houston, but his stature was put into proper perspective by Pat Haden in the CBS Television booth. Awaiting a fourth down in the first half, Haden talked about how Houston was about "to put to Flutie." Not to Boston College, not to the player who was the B.C. punt returner. "To Flutie," as if that were the name of the team. As if that were the name of all the players.

If B.C. had done what it did with an unappealing awkward 6-foot-2-inch quarterback instead of a handsome 5-9 1/2-inch quarterback, the team might have earned more respect and more votes.

The University of Washington, meanwhile, moved up to second place in both news-agency polls after a 28-17 victory over Oklahoma in the Orange Bowl. What nobody will ever know is how that game might have turned out if Oklahoma had not been penalized 15 yards when its pony-drawn Sooner Schooner rolled onto the field to celebrate an apparent 22-yard field goal that put Oklahoma ahead, 17-14.

But a penalty flag against Oklahoma for illegal procedure had been dropped. Moments later another flag was dropped for the covered wagon's illegal procedure: Unsportsmanlike conduct. When the Sooners had to try a 42-yard field goal after the two penalties, it was blocked. They later took a 17-14 lead anyway, but who knows what would've happened if the wagon hadn't gone on the field, thereby joining the Stanford band's goof in college football history.

Outside in the Orange Bowl parking lot, Washington rooters were heard chanting, "We want the wagon." To their credit, they weren't chanting, "We're No. 1." No team this season deserved it.

SCOREBOARD

National Basketball Association Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	27	16	.625	0
Philadelphia	26	16	.615	1
Washington	19	23	.452	7 1/2
New York	18	24	.432	8 1/2
New Jersey	12	22	.353	15 1/2

Central Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Illinois	22	11	.667	0
Detroit	17	15	.531	4 1/2
Chicago	16	20	.444	9 1/2
Indiana	14	19	.423	11 1/2
Cleveland	9	22	.293	17 1/2
Cleveland	4	22	.152	22 1/2

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Denver	19	13	.594	0
Houston	19	13	.594	0
San Antonio	15	18	.455	4 1/2
Utah	15	18	.455	4 1/2
San Antonio	14	18	.438	5 1/2
Kansas City	11	19	.367	7 1/2

Pacific Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
L.A. Lakers	22	10	.688	0
Portland	18	15	.545	4 1/2
Portland	14	18	.438	8 1/2
L.A. Clippers	14	19	.423	9 1/2
Seattle	14	19	.423	9 1/2
Golden State	10	20	.333	14 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	26	16	.615	0
San Diego	25	17	.595	1
San Antonio	24	18	.571	2
San Antonio	23	19	.548	3
San Antonio	22	20	.524	4
San Antonio	21	21	.500	5

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Denver	19	13	.594	0
Houston	19	13	.594	0
San Antonio	15	18	.455	4 1/2
Utah	15	18	.455	4 1/2
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OBSERVER

The Woolf at the Door

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I have tried to become interested in Virginia Woolf. I have tried, yet I cannot. It is not, as Violet says, because I am insensitive. Insensitive indeed!

"This time, Violet, you go too far," I told her. "I, who have spent my life reading 'Remembrance of Things Past,' by Marcel Proust, am nothing if not sensitive."

This exchange occurred when she handed me last Monday's Woolfbook-of-the-Day. It was 432 pages long. I nearly wept.

"Violet — 432 more pages about Virginia Woolf?"

"Not about Virginia Woolf," she said. "About Virginia Woolf's father."

"I've already read it," I cried in a delirium of relief.

"No, the one you read was about Virginia Woolf's husband. He was named Leonard. Virginia Woolf's father was named Leslie."

The people who populate Woolfbooks all have names like Leslie and Leonard, or Lytton, Noel, Maynard, and Harold. I know this from reading the diaries of Virginia Woolf, the letters of Virginia Woolf, and the letters of Virginia Woolf's friends.

These letters and diaries were heavy going. Yet I know they are full of wit, beauty, and stunning observation.

Violet assures me they are. Sometimes I think maybe I could savor the wit, beauty, and observational power if only Virginia Woolf had made diary entries about or written letters to and received letters from a few people with names like Spike, Ziggy, Nino and Hoss.

Last Sunday's Woolfbook-of-the-Day selection, which Violet gave me, was "The Letters of Vita Sackville-West to Virginia Woolf." Instead of giving me the book and politely leaving, Violet said she intended to stay right there and watch me read it, which she did, most annoyingly, so I handed her the volume of Marcel Proust's "Remembrance of Things Past," telling her it would make the evening pass magically.

In short order the two of us were snoring. At sunset Violet awoke just in time to get that day's book — about Virginia Woolf's father — fresh from the presses.

I had barely cracked Chapter 1 when Tuesday was upon me. Bringing Violet. "Why are you groaning in your sleep?" she asked.

"A nightmare," I said. "I was dreaming you had brought me a new book titled, 'The Letters of Vita Sackville-West to Virginia Woolf's Father.'"

It was no nightmare. She had placed the book in my hand before waking me. Here was an interesting phenomenon which I had observed among Woolfbooks now and then in the past. They had a tendency to become cumulative.

In 1978, for example, there was a famous week that began with Monday publication of a biography of Virginia Woolf's chiropractor. On Tuesday came a splendid photograph book titled "Virginia Woolf's Chiropractor's Dog," and on Wednesday a book of cartoons titled "It's a Virginia Woolf's Chiropractor's Dog's Life."

Now, with Virginia Woolf's father's biography on the bedside table, "The Letters of Vita Sackville-West to Virginia Woolf" lost in the bedclothes, and "The Letters of Vita Sackville-West to Virginia Woolf's Father" clutched in my hand, I sensed that something big might be in the making.

"Tomorrow's book," I told Violet, "could well be 'Virginia Woolf's Father's Mother's Letters to Benjamin Disraeli.'"

"Don't strain for Philistinism," said Violet. "In your case, it isn't necessary."

My guess was wrong. I should have known it would be. Woolfbooks are never peopled by characters named Benny, and neither Disraeli nor Virginia Woolf's mother figured in that day's publishing event.

Instead, the remarkable book Violet brought me was titled "The Secret Diary of Virginia Woolf's Chiropractor's Dog's Life." If you can believe that Miss Sackville-West was willing to sit up nights making diary entries for a chiropractor's dog, you may be amused to learn that the absence of interesting names in Woolfbooks is because interesting names gave Virginia Woolf a pain in the neck. Only 28 pages long, this is my kind of Woolfbook.

New York Times Service

Hemingway's '60 'Summer' Also Rises

By Edwin McDowell

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the late summer of that year, 1960, Life magazine published three consecutive installments of "The Dangerous Summer," excerpts from a lengthy manuscript by Ernest Hemingway. The complete book, Life said in a preface, "will be published by Scribner's next year."

The book never appeared. However, Charles Scribner's Sons, Hemingway's longtime publisher, will publish "The Dangerous Summer" next June in a sharply edited version of Hemingway's chronicle of the Spanish bullfight season of 1959.

"It has been sitting at Scribner's for a long time, because I don't think Charles Scribner Jr. thought it was worth bringing out in book form as it was," said Carlos Baker, Hemingway's biographer and Woodrow Wilson Professor of Literature emeritus at Princeton University. "Hemingway was not in very good shape that summer, the summer he turned 60. He was very mean and curmudgeonly a lot of the time. What he wrote was not always up to the Hemingway you tend to grow loquacious. But he wrote down sufficiently, the book should be pretty good."

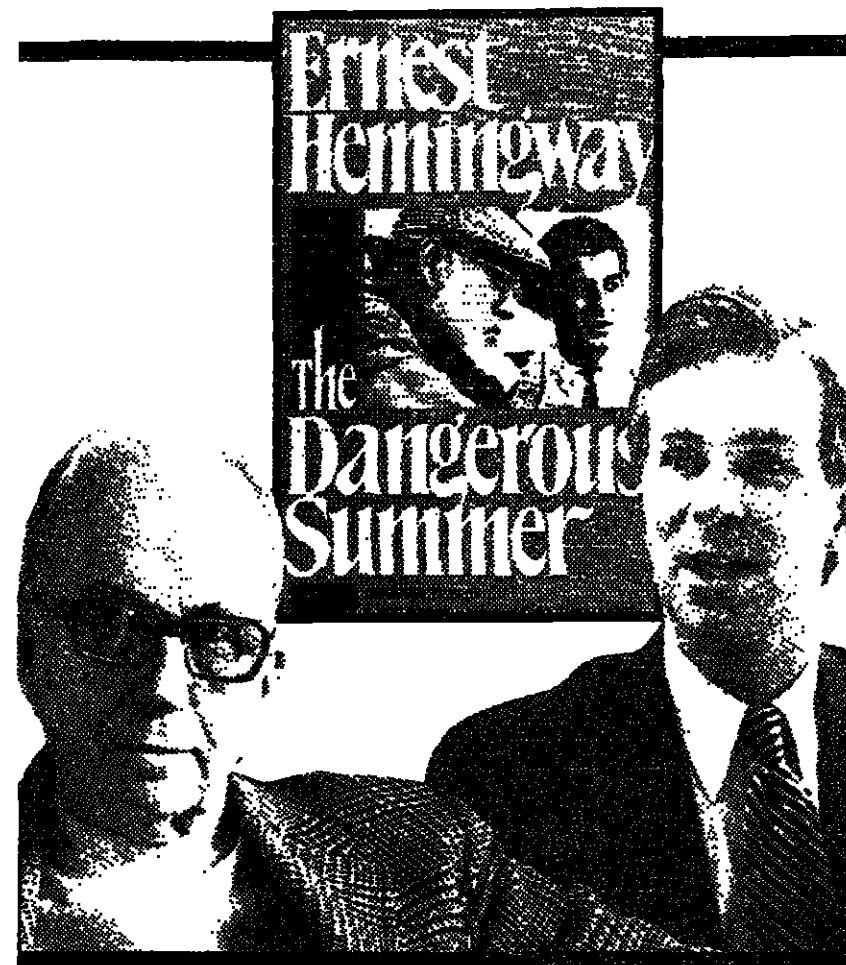
Scribner, chairman of the Scribner Book Companies, shares Baker's observations — which is why, he said, "The Dangerous Summer" was not published in book form sooner. "It badly needed editing," he explained. "I managed to whittle it down some over the years, but I was never really satisfied. So we turned it over to Michael Pietsch and he did a wonderful job."

Scribner, who had edited a number of books by and about Hemingway, and Pietsch, a Scribner editor, worked from the original 120,000-word manuscript, which A. E. Hotchner, Hemingway's friend and traveling companion, had helped edit down to 80,000 words. The Scribner version runs to about 44,000 words, more than one-third of which has never been published.

James A. Michener, who compared Hemingway's original version of Part II of the Life series with the new Scribner version, writes in the introduction to the forthcoming book:

"No magazine could have published the entire version. No book publisher would have wanted to do so either, because it was redundant, wandering in parts, and burdened with bullfight minutiae. I doubt if there will ever be much reason for publishing the whole, and I am sure that the average reader, even one who idolizes the author, will have lost little if the manuscript stands as offered in this book. Specifically, I think Hotchner and the editors of Life did a good job in compressing Hemingway's extraordinary outpouring into manageable form, and I believe that the editors of Scribner's have done an even better job in presenting the essence in this book."

Hemingway and Life had an earlier and



James A. Michener (left) has written an introduction for Ernest Hemingway's "The Dangerous Summer," and Charles Scribner Jr. will publish it.

more memorable partnership, when in the first week in September 1952, the magazine carried the complete version of "The Old Man and the Sea." The success of that venture led the Life editors, seven years later, to commission Hemingway to return to Spain — the setting for "The Sun Also Rises" and "For Whom the Bell Tolls" — and write of the rivalry between the two great matadors: Luis Miguel Dominguín, who had come out of retirement seeking to reclaim his title as Spain's greatest bullfighter, and his brother-in-law Antonio Ordoñez.

"Hemingway and Hotchner worked hard cutting it down," Baker said, "but it still turned out to be 750 pages triple-spaced, when they sent it to Life. What didn't make the Life version, as I remember, was a lot of descriptive material about the northern part of Spain. What also didn't make either the Life version or the forthcoming Scribner version,

according to Michener, are the purely bullfight passages, which were cut sharply.

In deciding to publish "The Dangerous Summer," Scribner said he felt something akin to the time after he and Mary Hemingway edited "Islands in the Stream," the posthumous Hemingway novel published in 1970. "A lot of critics and reviewers gave us grief for publishing it," he said, "but then Edmund Wilson wrote in The New Yorker that it was a splendid book."

Michener said that in writing "The Dangerous Summer," Hemingway was unwise to have attempted this return to his youth, and he tried to hang far too much on the slender, esoteric thread of one series of bullfights. But, he concluded, "the book provides many insights into Hemingway's character, his bravado, his preoccupation with death, his intolerance toward inferiors, his wonderful generosity when he identified with someone he deemed worthy of respect."

PEOPLE

Advice for an Adviser

Dr. Joyce Brothers advises millions of people through her books, columns and appearances on radio and television but her husband says she gives abysmal advice to her family. The problem? She is too emotionally involved with her children, according to Dr. Milton Brothers, a diabetes specialist at a veterans' hospital in New York City. He told Family Weekly, "Psychology is an expertly trained art or science but with her family, she's abysmal. She totally loses her objectivity. When it comes to giving advice to her daughter or her grandson, she is not the right person."

After seven years, Rolling Stone guitarist Ronnie Wood finally married his long-time girlfriend Jo Howard Wednesday. But Mick Jagger couldn't make the wedding. Wood, 37, and Howard, 29, were married in the Uxbridge registry office in London, but followed by a blessing service at a 600-year-old country church in Buckinghamshire and an all-night star-studded champagne bash. All of the Stones except for Jagger, who was reportedly in the Caribbean on holiday with girlfriend Jeri Hall, were on hand for the occasion. Wood, who was divorced in 1978, and Howard have been together for seven years and have two children, 6-year-old Leah and 18-month-old Tyrone. They also have two boys from previous marriages.

Governor Mario Cuomo of New York, admitting he's not the "most committed fan" of "The King," has proclaimed Tuesday to be Elvis Presley Memorial Day, marking the 50th anniversary of the singer's birth. In fact, neither the governor nor any of his staff noticed that the proclamation issued Wednesday incorrectly listed Presley's age as 32 at the time of his death in 1977. He was 42. "We'll have to put out another proclamation," said aide Madeline Lewis.

Arthur Scargill, president of Britain's National Union of Mineworkers and leader of the 10-month-old coal strike, was voted Man of the Year in Britain by listeners to Radio 4, one of the British Broadcasting Corp.'s four domestic radio networks. The BBC said

Wednesday that the choice of Scargill was an "overwhelming" one among the "several thousand postcards" it received. Several who wrote said that however much they disliked the fiery Marxist union leader, he was undoubtedly Man of the Year for 1984. Peter Brimble, a Conservative lawmaker, described Scargill's selection as "outrageous." Scargill's wife, Anne, who like her husband joins strikers on science but with her family, she's abysmal. She totally loses her objectivity. When it comes to giving advice to her daughter or her grandson, she is not the right person.

Tenzing Norgay, the partner of Sir Edmund Hillary on the first successful ascent of Mount Everest, has been hospitalized with lung infections, doctors said. Norgay, 70, was brought from Darjeeling in northeastern India last month to a hospital in New Delhi where doctors said he was progressing well and would be discharged soon. He works in Darjeeling as an advisor to the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute. Norgay, who with Hillary conquered the world's tallest mountain in May 1953, has been described as the greatest Himalayan mountain guide of the 20th century. Norgay was born in Nepal but has lived in Darjeeling for many years and is an Indian citizen. Former boxing champion on Sugar Ray Leonard was injured in a car accident Wednesday night. Leonard was listed in stable condition at Prince George's General Hospital in Bethesda, Maryland, with bruises on his chest and cuts on his face and wrists, police said.

Rupert Murdoch, the Australian publisher who has put The Times of London back on its feet financially by broadening its appeal, says there is a limit of how far he'd go for the paper. "I think I'd go to prison for The Sun but not for The Times," Murdoch said Wednesday on a television program marking The Times' 200th anniversary. The Sun is a racy tabloid owned by Murdoch. "I'm not allowed to have anything to do with the editorial content of The Times. I don't see why I should pay the checks and go to prison." The founder of The Times, John Walter, at one time spent 16 months in prison for libel.

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